INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 268 BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
"	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..	vessels	11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
" "	Maloja x ..	will	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 "	Malwa* ..	now	10,953
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1 29		sail	
Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
2 "	Rajputana ..	direct	16,568
9 "	Dantua* ..		10,946
6 "	Ranchi ..	from	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Rampura ..	Bombay	16,601
16 "	Dorea* ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 "	Rawalpindi @	transhipment	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
6 "	Rampura ..		16,601
6 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,001
11 "	Dantua* ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,127
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8127
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8096	....	@14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5503	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
uwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	9 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10490	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
2nd Nov.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th Oct.	10th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Celebes Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).
BY
K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."
With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
438-127 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22377

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper
FORWARD
Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward
BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE
Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager, Forward. Date.....

Sir,
We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.
We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pane..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31291

MASTER 10 methods of making money in spare time and earn hundreds every month. Complete Instructions Rs. 3-4-0. Dr. H. P. GUPTA, M. D., Ph. D. (Homoe) P. O. Box 2032 Bombay.
R 1261

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.
R1236

WANTED—A CHEMIST A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates of experience in the line for the post of our manufacturing chemist to engage in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparation etc., in a concern to be newly started. Apply stating terms, age, and previous experience to P. O. Box No. 40, Cochin.
A R1254

WANTED—(1) ACCOUNTANTS, (2) ONE INSPECTOR, (3) MANAGERS, (4) ONE AUDITOR. All must have bank experience, trained, or B. Com., stating age and qualifications with testimonials on Rs. 100-5-200 and Rs. 150-10-250 according to qualifications. The applications with their testimonials should in this office before next month. Graduates will be preferred. Apply to the MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA LD., LAHORE.
A 31289

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An independent BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill with garden. Rent Rs. 500/- or thereabout. Apply Box No. 2201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1260

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L R1255

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINDOW SHEET PANES AND PLATE GLASS—In India the first and the most upto date factory for the Manufacture of Glass Panes of thickness 1/16" to 3/8" is U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad. The sheets are faultless, price moderate. Please write for your supply.
T R31287

GRAND DIVALI PUBLICITY SALE.—All varieties of cloth:—Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmuls, Longcloths, Twills, Shirtings, Napkins, Carpets, Table cloths. Handkerochieves and Coatings manfuactured in our Mills from fine yarn upto 100s counts are offered to the public at specially reduced rates from 1st November for 15 days only. Utmost satisfaction guaranteed. Personal visit to our shops is solicited THE CALICO JUBILE MILLS 1. Zaveri Bazar, and 2 Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH SCIENTIFIC hand massage, Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance Sitaram, Bldg. K. Block. 1st floor Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1254

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 dozes Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY. 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
M R1240

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Of a guaranteed cure for GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, IMPOTENCY and other male or female chronic cases. Cure guaranteed. Advance Rs. 5/- with order or 2 annas postage for particulars and reply 20,000 Testimonials unsolicited. Liett Dr. R. Chand Esq., Multan says:— I have tried Dr. Khorana Gono Cure on various patients and found it the best medicine in old and new cases. Can safely recommend. DR. G. R. KHORANA and SONS, GONO-SPECIALIST, Gwalmand, Lahore.
R1244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Actuary's Third Valuation Report for the quinquennium ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Bonus to participating Policy Holders.
3. To transact such other Business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
31305

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR ARMATURE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHED.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification and conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR ARMATURE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHED." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

29th October, 1928.
31296

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS, COMPANIES AND OTHERS

THE TINNEVELLY TEXTILES, LTD.

THE UNDERSIGNED as Official Liquidator of the above Company is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the Mill, Engine, Houses, Land, Hereditaments, Buildings and Messuages known as the Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., situate at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly District, Southern India and the Engines, Mill gear, and fixed and moveable Machinery implements and utensils upon or used in or about the said premises, full particulars of which can be obtained at his Office Post Box No. 16, Madras.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the said Official Liquidator at his said Office in a cover endorsed "Tinnevelly Textiles Tender" and should be delivered not later than the 19th day of November, 1928

3. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. A form of Tender and a copy of the Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned at his Office.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1928.

Sir JAMES SIMPSON, Kt., M.L.A.,
Post Box No. 16,
Madras.
Name and address of the Official Liquidator.
R1238

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS 1928.

RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for all classes of passengers from Bombay to stations North of Palghar and vice versa from FRIDAY, the 9th to MONDAY, the 12th November, 1928, during the Divali Holidays and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto 12 noon of Monday the 19th November, 1928. First and Second Class Concession Fares Return Tickets will also be available during the same days from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag: General-Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th October, 1928.
31269

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AVA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st October, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 843 of 1927.

(1) RATANSY NENSI and (2) DAYASHANKER ISHWAR, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Thakersi Ransi and Company .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHATURBHUJ SOJPAL, of Dhulia ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dhulia (West Khandesh) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in District West Khandesh, Sub-District and Taluka Dhulia, situate at Dhulia, Containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 17 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 339, Pot No. 2, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and well standing thereon with the plants, boilers, engines machinery, stores, fences, etc., and all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by Survey No. 338, on or towards the West by Survey No. 339, Pot No. 1, on or towards the South by Survey No. 340 and on or towards the North by the Public Road from Dhulia to Parohal, and which are comprised in the Deed of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1925, and made between Chaturbhuj Sojpal of Dhulia of the one part and Ratansey Nensi and Dayashanker Ishwarji of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31305

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2119 of 1928.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Virji Madhavji, Insolvent, having his office in the High Court premises within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) K. R. P. SHROFF (President), (2) RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN (Vice-President), (3) AMRATLAL KALIDAS (Vice-President), (4) P. H. MADON, (5) ARDESIR BYRAMJI KANGA, (6) MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL, (7) JAMNADAS KHUSHAL VORA, (8) HARGOVANDAS MULJI, (9) JAMNADAS MATHURADAS BAXI, (10) VADILAL POONAMCHAND, (11) CHOONILAL VIRCHAND, (12) SAMALDAS PURBHOODAS KOTHARI, (13) PREMJI NAGARDAS, (14) JIVATLAL PRATAPSEE, (15) AMRATLAL RATANCHAND and (16) B. A. BILLIMORIA, members of the Board of Directors of the Native Shares and Stock Brokers' Association, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said Association ..... Defendants.

To

The Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 9th day of October, 1928, notice under Order 1, Rule 8, is hereby given to all the Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted this suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(1) That leave may be granted to the Plaintiff under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to sue the Defendants on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.
(2) That it may be declared that the Card referred to in the Plaint and all rights and benefits annexed thereto are vested in the Plaintiff and that the Plaintiff is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale thereof.
(3) That the Defendants may be ordered to sell the said Card and all rights and benefits annexed thereto and to hand over the sale proceeds to the Plaintiff for distribution amongst the creditors of the said Virji Madhavji.
(4) That in the alternative it may be declared that the Plaintiff is entitled to the sale proceeds of the said Card if and when the same is sold by the Defendants.
(5) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of this suit.
(6) That the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 10th day of December, 1928.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 30th day of October, 1928.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
31296

NOTICE.

31st October, 1928.

To,
NANJI VELJEE, Esq.
Suit No. 1951 of 1927.
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD
vs.
YOURSELF.

Dear Sir,

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of this suit is ADJOURNED from the 24th day of October and the 31st day of October, 1928, to the 14th day of November, 1928.

Yours truly,
THATTE AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31306

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2.) Messrs. HATE AND CO., (3.) BANK OF BARODA, LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land on ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 13th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025, Old survey No. 4113, and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A/6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part), Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward No. 2036, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121 and bounded on the East by the property of Jungumd Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Shetiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Part) Byculla Divison and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayaka, on the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31246

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

STERILITY CURED.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4-ANNAS STAMPS.
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.
POST BOX No 278. MADRAS.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B. B. & C. I. Railway Bungalows, Palli Hill Estate, Carter Road, Bandra, valuable furniture made at the Railway workshops consisting of drawing room and Chesterfield suites, French chairs, writing and marble top tables, chest of drawers, Elgin made durries, bed-steads, cup-boards, rich crockery, glass and platedware, side-boards, teapoys, dinner wagon, carpets, picture frames, wooden palm tubs, one lot garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of F. T. Wright, Esq., Chief Electrical Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MAHALUXMI NEAR THE SHREE MAHALUXMI TEMPLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank Ltd., (in liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Mahaluxmi fronting the public passage to the temple of Shree Mahaluxmi and on the south side thereof, described in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 24th June 1919 as admeasuring about 300 sq. yards but described in the Cadestral Survey Register as admeasuring about 423 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 813 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3603 Street No. 37 and bounded on the North by the public passage leading to the temple of Shree Mahaluxmi on the south by the property hereinafter thirdly described on the East partly by the property hereinafter s econdly described and (partly) by the Shree Dhakleshwar Tempie, and on the west by a common Gully belonging jointly to the said hereditaments and premises and to the property belonging to Ganga Gangadas Vizbhukhandas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahaluxmi fronting the public passage to the temple of Shree Mahaluxmi and on the south side thereof, described in the Conveyance dated 29th April 1918 as admeasuring about 272 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 316 sq. yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 814 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3602 Street No. 36 and bounded on the north by the public passage leading to the temple of Shree Mahaluxmi, on the south by the temple of Shree Dhakleshwar, on the East by the Dharamshalla of the late Dhakjee Dadajee and on the West by the property firstly herein-above described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Mahaluxmi, admeasuring about 180 sq. yards, bearing Collector's No. 1/7099, (along with the property belonging to the Dhakleshwar Mahadeo Temple) Cadastral Survey No. 813 of Cumballa and Malabar Hill Division and bounded on the north by the property firstly hereinabove described, on the south partly by the property belonging the Dhakleshwar Mahadeo Temple Charities and partly by the foreshore, on the East by the property belonging to the Dhakleshwar Mahadeo Temple Charities and on the west by the foreshore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LUXMI ROAD, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING, POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, esqr., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Luxmi Road, Poona admeasuring about 661.65 sq. feet and bounded on the East by plot No. 2, on the West by Budhwar Chowk and road and by Luxmi Road, on the South by Luxmi Road, and on the North by Mr. Bhide's Wada and (partly) by a gully.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Luxmi Road, Poona admeasuring about 1895.05 sq. feet and bounded on the East by plot No. 3, on the West by plot No 1 described above and partly by plot No. 3, on the South by Luxmi Road and on the North partly by a gully, No. 3 described below and beyond that Mr. Bhide's Wada.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land together with the building thereon situate at Luxmi Road, Poona, admeasuring about 195 sq. feet and bounded on the East by plot No. 2 described above, on the West by Mr. Bhide's Wada. on the South partly by plot No 1 and partly by plot No 2 and on the North by Mr. Bhide's Wada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.

(FOR TWO DAYS ONLY)

A MODERN SCREEN VERSION OF DUMAS' CLASSIC ROMANCE

THE IMMORTAL LOVE STORY

CAMILLE

Featuring

NORMA TALMADGE

AND

GILBERT ROLAND

9 Touching Reels 9

NEXT SATURDAY

JEAN HERSHOLT

IN

JAZZ MAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE HARTMANS

WITH THEIR AMERICAN FOURSOME

In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.

In conjunction with

"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"

featuring

DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.

A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.

DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—

BUSTER KEATON

In the Greatest Success of his Career—United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels

COLLEGE

SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

MERCANTILE & TRADES

CHARITY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, DELHI.

(Open to all Teams in INDIA)

Entries Close 17th November

Tournament commences 5th December and will continue till about 15 December.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

T. P. GATELEY, Esq.,
No. 4, Jantar Mantar Road,
NEW DELHI.

COMMERCIAL COTTON MAP OF INDIA.

A WELCOME PUBLICATION.

We have received a copy of the "Commercial Cotton Map of India" printed and published by Messrs. P. Mooni Bros. of Dalal Stree, Fort, Bombay. This Cotton map is the first publication of its kind in this country. Although members of American Cotton Exchanges have long since been publishing maps of the U. S. Cotton Belt, nobody ever thought of publishing the Indian Cotton map. For agricultural purpopses, the Government of India had published a Cotton map in the year 1917. This did not serve the purpose of business people as the present trading methods adopted by the East India Cotton Association required re-grouping of cotton districts. This long felt want of a a commercial Cotton map is now fulfilled by Messrs. P. Mooni Bros who deserve credit for their enterprise. The map can be had from the publishers at a price of Re. 1/- per Copy which is reasonable.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £8-16-3.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Oct-/Nov. shipment sellers £19-5-0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 30

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £18-12-6
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment nominal £18-12-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery paid 28/6-3/4.
Linseed, Bombay, cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery buyers 28/6-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct 30.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) spot: 17-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
November shipment sellers 44/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers 44/-.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
November shipment paid 47/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Not offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 30.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/7-1/2 sellers.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2 sellers
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4 sellers.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers s. 0/8-7/8d.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 30.

Demand Bills 484.50

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 30.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	72 5/8
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	67
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	20 5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13 5/8
Tin English Ingots	225 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 30.

Silver—China and India small buyers. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 30.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay Oct. 31st:

Our Silver market shows little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week the market steadily moved upward on short-covering and buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operaters in conseqquence of better Shanghai Exchange. Later the prices eased on weak advices from the Foreign markets and on selling on Calcutta account. The American banks during the week have figured as buyers. The daily off-take though slightly improved is still meagre, while the stock on hand remins large there being further arrivals this week. The hightest price touched during the week was Rs.60-9 for the first settlement and the lowest Rs. 59-15 yesterday, the range for the week being Re. 0-10. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 higher; the highest price was 2-7 1/8 on the 27th instant and the lowest 2-7 5/8 yesterday.

The London price is 1/8 higher. The market was steady with India being a moderate buyer while Continent was mostly a seller. China has operated on both ways. America was inclined to sell on advances. The New-york price is 57 7/8 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent higher than the last week's closing The highest price was 58 3/8 cents on the 26th instant and the lowest 57 7/8 cents on the 28th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined further, this week, owing to the settlement week and steadier Local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-6 for the first sttlement and Rs.21-5-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4.11 1/2.

Our opinion about the market remains unchanged and we continue to favour purchases in all easy markets.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

200	Forbes & Co.	Veraval	250
200	Japan T & Co.	Khandesh	260
200	Bombay Co.	Buranpur	282
100	P. Crystal and Co.	Akola	298
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Digus	313
100	Breul & Co.	Karanja	300
100	P. R. Vakhariya	Nanded	250
100	Forbes & Co.	Sind-Ame.	330
100	Toyomankwa	Bengal	260
100	Breul & Co.	Bengal New	305
100	Birla Bros.	Do.	293
100	Toyomankwa	Kapasin	250
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Bijapur	308
100	Currimbhai Mill	Hapur	245

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Linseed May 1929	10.8—9
Wheat May 1929	7.13—.3
Wheat January 1929	8-2—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,669
Linseed	3,398
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	530
Gingellyseeds	2,682
Poppyseed	40
Groundnuts	9,062
Castorseed	2,764
Rice	19,822
Myrabollams	443
Cottonseed	7,442
Gram	647
Joowar	10,888
Maize	254
Bajree	1,242
Coal	tons 600

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs.8/7 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment September Rs. 8/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 8/6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

(In 1000's).

World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton:—
Week ending 27/10/28:—

	This Week.	Last Week.
Great Britain	38	36
U.S.A. & Canada	163	166
Continent, &c.	115	90
Japan, China, &c.	53	63
Total	369	355
Totals for previous seasons.—		
1927/28		15442
1926/27		17951
1925/26		14893
1924/25		14460
1923/24		11195
1922/23		12308
This Season		3415
Last Season		3915
Brought into Sight since 1/8/1928		5482
Visible Supply 26-10-28		4374
Stock in U.S. Ports and Interior Towns 26-10-1928		2964
Exports from U.S. since 1/8/1928		1955
Including to Japan & China		378
Including to India		6

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Shipments.—
(1/9/28 to 25/10/28).

	1928.	1927.
U.K.	2835	6893
Continent	106238	54704
China	40292	3400
Japan	144580	55910
Coast Ports	3248	2692
U.S.A.	230	
	297423	123599
By Rail	22967	13097
Total	320390	136696
Season's increase		183694

RECEIPTS.

	1928.	1927.
Week ending 25/10/1928	17361	6297
Since 1/9/1928 to 25/10/1928	62776	84348
Season's decrease		21572

ESTIMATED STOCK.

In Bombay on 25/10/1928	704747
Same time last year	238242
Increase	466505

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1/9/1928 to 25/10/1928	19412
Same period last year	153284
Decrease	133872

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, haves received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 6
4 1/2 per cent. Loan 1950/55	92 17 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 16 4 1/2
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 17 6
Attock Oil	1 3 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 6 6
Burma Corporation	1 10 0
Burma Corporation	0 14 4 1/2
Snia Viscosa	1 10 0
Beira Rajways	1 6 6
Calico Printers	1 8 6
Marconi International Marine	2 15 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn.	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 3 9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 2 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	3 13 9
West Rand Consolidated	0 11 6
International Railways of C. America Ord.	49 dollars.
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 6
British Burma Pets	0 6 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 1 10 1/2
Vickers Ord.	0 12 10 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 1 1/2
African Asbestos Trust	1 3 1 1/2

Market rather weaker.

Stock of Rubber in London 24,240 tons.

Decrease on week 2,237 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 30-10-28	3875000	3848000
,, Yesterday 30-10-28	129000	109000
Exports to date 30-10-28	2192000	2215000
Stock at Ports 26-10-28	2011000	2281000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-10-28	954000	1097000
Stock at Liverpool 26-10-28	549000	929000
Visible Supply 26-10-28	4374000	5323000
Quantity in Sight 26-10-28	5182000	5756000

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

London Ready 26/9.
London Forward 26/10.
America cent 58/4.
China opening 2/7/13 closing 2/7/13.
Ready 60/3.

	op.	hi.	lo	6 p.m.
Asoje	60/3	60/3	60/1	60/3
Kartik	60/6	60/6	60/4	60/6
Tejimundi	/13/-			
Mangsor	60/8	60/8	60/6	60/8
Tejimundi	1/4			

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/9.
Asoje 21/5/6.
Kartik 21/5.
National City 21/8/9.
N. Manordass 21/8/3.
N. Motilal 21/5/9.

Tone of Silver.—Dull. India and China bought. Very little business doing. Buyers satisfied. There are no buyers except at 1/16 below the quotation.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Ex-Godown, Bombay:—
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 643/5/0 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Oct. This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,230	109,303	61,597
Japan &China	300	184.873	59.310
Coast Ports	50	3,248	2,692
Up-country by Rail		22,967	10,878
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,401	2,920
Total	3,580	344,791	137,397

DALAL STREET GOSSIPS

Considerable excitement of excessive October treat ended to-day with a sharp rise in the value of Tata Hydros.

Bulls say if Hydros are split into tens, they must rise to Rs. 146 with the level of Trams, as the interest will be same at Rs. 7. As to the sentiment some persons allege that Trams have good reserves while Hydros have dams which often burst with a decline of about Rs. 100 at times!

• • •

To-day's price show a rise of about Rs. 165 from the lowest price of Rs. 1032/8, as all mills are perhaps working full time with unfavourable textile outlook, as lately said by a well known mill-owner.

• • •

This being the soundest share, shorts have no nerves to go short, hence it is difficult to supply the demand of eager buyers who await its crossing the level of Rs. 1,200 when another rise of about Rs. 25 is easy to be reached.

• • •

However, the market is said riding for a rude jerk which, if not coming before the Moorat night, seems certain to take place soon after that, according to the prediction of a astral-scientist, owing to Surya-Grahan!

• • •

Ardent Bears believe a brokerage of at least Ans. 10 per split share will be too dear for a transferring Bull account, or an investor. There are many friends of Hydros to-day but in case of need all leave alone to its fate—to bear the burden of Bears. The market is preparing for the Moorat night.

Opinion seems sharply divided. Some believe in a decline before the Moorat and some after the Moorat. In the meantime Tata Steel Defds. are being unloaded, on the prospects of no dividend, but better outlook. Mills are Mills. Shares are milling and spinning, and are weaving a web to catch .....

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).

Week ending 27th October 1928.—

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	801	5,482	5,756
Receipts at U.S. Ports	560	3,565	3,589
Exports from America.—			
To Great Britain	28	326	245
To Continent	74	1,214	1,305
To Japan, Canada &c.	53	415	344
Total	155	1,955	1,954
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	319	3,365	3,897
Deliveries to Spinners.—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	659	742
Visible Supply.—			
Stocks at American Ports		2,011	2,281
Stocks at American Interior Towns		954	1,097
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,409	1,956
Total		4,374	5,334
Last week		3,945	5,020
Difference on week		+ 429	+ 314
Stocfl in Great Britain (All kinds)		549	1,007
Exports of American Cotton to India	nil.	600 B/S	2,500 B/S

YARN AND CLOTH

Bombay, Oct. 31.

YARN.

6 1/2 s—As. 9.
10 1/2 s—As. 10.
12 1/2 s—As. 10 1/2.
20 1/2 s—As. 12.

CLOTH.

Long Cloth Standard Quality—Rs. 0/15/6.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/7, highest Rs. 48/8, lowest Rs. 48/3/3, closing Rs. 48/4, clearing Rs. 48/4.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/7, closing Rs. 4/7, clearing Rs. 4/6/9.

Groundnut seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54, lowest Rs. 53/14, closing Rs. 54, clearing Rs. 54.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 30.

Charted Bank of India A & C.	£ 22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£141
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9 1/2
National Bank	£ 53
Eastern Bank	£ 7 1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 88 7/8
Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102 7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 54
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 71 1/4
Consols	£ 55 5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 94 1/4

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 7 POINTS LOWER—FURTHER DECLINE ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—PROFIT-TAKING—HEDGE SELLING—NEW ORLEANS SELLING—FUTURES 32 TO 38 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 30.

The New York futures market opened at decline of 7 points with January 19.55. Prices sagged further 11 points with January 19.44 quoted at 11 a.m. on profit-taking. At this level there was only scattered business and prices recovered some 2 points at noon call with January 19.46. During the afternoon prices registered a further decline of 16 points on hedge and New Orleans selling influenced by favourable weather forecast indicating warm weather. Although scattered rains are reported in some sections, there is entire absence of killing frost. There is a tendency to increase crop estimates and Southern hedge selling always appears in strong markets. The sentiment appears to be divided and all hopes of increasing confidence cabled yesterday, found little justification. The market is still feeling the pressure of hedges as operators are not inclined to bid up prices. Higher prices induces long liquidation and pending the Bureau Report the market looks like fluctuating with rather nervous undertone. The close was rather steady at a decline of 32 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 46 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 55 points to 18.60c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter, dated the 30th instant:—

"Market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by favourable Western Belt forecast and New Orleans selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Decline due partly to realizing and partly hedge selling.

N. Y. December highest 19.59 —.03.
N. Y. December lowest 19.30 —.32.
January highest 19.57 (10-05 a.m.)
N. Y. January lowest 19.30 (2-37 p.m)

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 30.
December	19.30—.32
January	19.30—.32
March	19.27—.35
May	19.15—.38
July	18.99—.36
Middling Spot	19.55—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 30.
January	18.72—.46
March	18.70—.42
Middling Spot	18.60—.55

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 30.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
..... 19.44
1961 ..... Annual
March 19.44
May 19.35
NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—
January 19.46
March 19.45
May 19.36
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—
January 18.94
March 18.90
May 18.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	129,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	65,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Oct. 30.
T.T. Berlin London	20.35 5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09 1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.10
T.T. Milan London	92.58
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.15
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LIVERPOOL

BOMBAY OPERATORS SELLING—HEDGE SELLING—WEAKNESS IN EGYPTIAN COTTON— AMERICAN SPOT SALES 5,000 BALES—FUTURES 6 TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 5 points influenced by reports of rains and low temperatures. There was absence of buying and prices kept on declining under selling by Bombay operators and Southern farmers. There was limited turnover of business and the market closed quiet at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot demand continues rather poor and sales amounted to 5,000 bales. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to -0.66d. per lb.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points and sales amounted to 250 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed quiet at a decline of 5 points with Januray and May quoted 10-13d.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled easy and registered another decline of to 20 points to-day. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices closed unchanged at 18 per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Khimji Poonia and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 30th instant:—

"American cables: Warm weather predicted West crop estimates being increased."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpol:—

Bombay and hedge selling. Weather Map scattered rains reported. Low temperatures in the Central and the Western belt.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Cold rainy weather likely lead further reduction crop estimates. Looks higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-15 a.m.:—"Southern basis stiffening and consider present prices reasonable; but suggest taking profit before Bureau in consequence of uncertainty. We have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 30. Opening	Closing
October	10.31	10.21—.06
November		10.09 —.06
December		10.09—.06
January	10.19	10.10—.05
February		10.09—.06
March	10.20	10.10—.06
April		10.10—.06
May	10.20	10.11—.06
June		10.07—.05
July	10.15	10.06—.05
August		9.97—.04
September		9.87—.04
October		9.77—.04
Middling Spot		10.66 pl.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 30. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Scinde Fully Good	70-30 plus .10
Scinde Fine	7.55 plus .10
Scide Superfine	7.80 plus .10
Bengal Good	7.95 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	7.30 plus .10
Bengal Fine	7.55 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.50 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.80 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.10 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.80 plus .10
Broach Fine	9.05 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.30 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
October	17.26—.23
November	17.36—.23
December	17.65—.24
January	17.65—.20
February	17.65—.20
March	17.86—.20
April	17.86—.20
May	18.04—.20
June	18.04—.20
July	18.14—.20
August	18.14—.20
September	18.14—.20
October	18.19—20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F.	

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The local market being bearishly inclined since yesterday found a welcome decline of 35 points in New York futures. Prices of Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 352/8 and steadied at Rs. 351/8. There was little business but prices recorded further decline on easier Liverpool opening. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	348	0	0
Oomra D./J.	313	0	0
Bengal D./J.	277	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled qiet but steady with a small turnover of business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 349/8.
Oomra D./J. 313.
Bengal D./J. 279.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 31. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	295	....
Bengal Fine	290	....
Bengal F.G.	275	....
Sind-Punjab Fine	295	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	230
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	....	275|85
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	275
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	....	280
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	..	275|80
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	340	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	320	....
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj|Sangli	330	....
Compta Good	345	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi-Viramgam	....	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

In-full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3	2,166	662
Central India	98	6,783	7,307
Barsi & Nagar		2,121	1,255
Hyderbad-Gaorani		1,062	606
Berar	135	14,419	5,671
Central Provinces	244	8,531	2,868
Total Oomras	480	35,082	18.369
Dholera		2,502	12,787
N.-W. Provinces	1,972	19,806	10,229
Rajputana		1,198	5,481
Sind-Punjab		638	5,159
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar		2,184	2,339
Westerns-Northerns		2,462	2,636
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		897	6,943
Persian		30	1,855
American		778	18,472
Egyptian and African		5,942	4,288
Comilla Burma and other sorts			2
Total	2,452	74,025	90,005

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Bengal Dec|Jan	279
Broach Apl|May	349
Oomra Dec|Jan	314

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	291	286	281
Sind-Punjab	291	286	281
Rajputana	289	284	279

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

3 months discounts 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
One month 3-1|4 per cent.
Three months 3-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16. Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-1|2.
Banks Buying T T 273.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.84 15|16 30th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|7 13|16 31st inst.
London—Japan 1|11 7|32 30th inst.
London—Paris 124.15 30th inst.
London—Belgium 34.890 30th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 30th inst.
London—Italy 92.60 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 30th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3|4 30th inst.; 26-11|16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 13|16 30th inst.; 26-3|4. 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 5|16 30th inst.: 58-1|8 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 13|32 per cent 30th inst.; 4 13|32 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent 30th inst.; 4-1|2 per cent 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 2-3|4 per cent
3 months 3-3|4-4 per cent.
6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
12 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|4.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|11.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|6.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-2-6
1945-55 Rs. 105|9|6.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

(Continued from column 6)

Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25 425.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000), 4 p.c. 710.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12 1182/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1192/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 522-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Hydros Active on Bull Support.

MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Cotton mill shares opened steady at about unchanged prices but ruled somewhat easy in sympathy with weakness of raw cotton. At th edecline there was good enquiry for Fazal shares which helped some improvement in mill shares. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened steady but declined on long liquidation influenced by some rumours about Jamshedpur difficulties. At the decline there was some covering and prices improved somewhat. There was considerable demand for Tata Hydro shares which reached another high level. Towards the close there was slight reaction on profit taking. Cement shares ruled rather steady. Scindia shares ruled easy but recovered partially.

E. D. Sassoon shares were sold at Rs. 10. Harvi Sabhapati Ex-D. were done at Rs. 1175. Gujarat Rlys. were

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Bombay Dyeing 846, 44, 45, 47.
Century 398, 93, 99-6.
Colaba 137, 38.
Crescent 143.
Fazul 785, 83, 81, 86, 85, 87.
Indore 372, 71.
Madhowji 46-14.
Nagpur 505, 6, 5.
New Great 245.
Pearl 506, 7, 6, 7.
Simplex 79-6, 80.
Swadeshi 466, 67, 66.
Burma 820, 23, 24-6.
Hydro 1180, 87, 93, 91, 92.
Tram 146-14.
Deff. 281, 83-2, 81, 77, 80-10.
Ord. 79-4, 12, 78-14, 79-4.
Bundi 23-10, 14.
Indian 385.
Katni Ord. 276.
Alcock 360, 61.

sold at Rs. 93 and Taptis were done at Rs. 702/8. Mundra Bhon opened at Rs. 78 and improved to Rs. 78/8. Central Provinces were sold at Rs. 100. Larkhana Rlys. were done at Rs. 90. India Bank shares were reported at Rs. 96/12. Imperials were done at Rs. 1492/8 and new issues were done at Rs. 375. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24/14 but closed at Rs. 24/12. Ahmedabad Elec. were in demand at Rs. 137. Tata Hydro Pref. were sold at Rs. 1067/8. Tata Power Ordinary were steady at Rs. 522/8. Tram Pref. were done at Rs. 69. Katni first pref. opened at Rs. 103/8 and improved to Rs. 104. Defds. were done at Rs. 1,000. United Cements improved to Rs. 105. Punjab Ordinary opened at Rs. 16/2 but closed at Rs. 16. Pref. were done at Rs. 13/12. Jupitar shares were steady at Rs. 11/10. Vulcans changed hands at Rs. 7/10. Scindia opened at Rs. 14/7 and after declining closed at Rs. 13/9. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 86/12 and closed at Rs. 86/4.

Tata Constructions opened at Rs. 67, but reacted to Rs. 66. Tata Oils were steady at 31/12. Bombay Telephones were done at Rs. 52. Bombay Cycle Motor Agency opened at Rs. 293/12 but closed at Rs. 292/8. B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4/12 and declined to Rs. 4/11. Indian Bleachings opened at Rs. 242-8 and closed at Rs. 245.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"Our market is quiet. Mill shares opened and ruled steady at round about the last closing rate for the greater part of the session. But towards the end, some enquiry in the Currimbhoy group helped to harden prices a wee bit and the market closed a couple of points better for the purchases. The future of this section depends upon the mutual behaviour of Capital and Labour towards each other. Barring this contingency, we see no reason to doubt the sure, if slow, progress of this industry.

In the industrial section Tata Steels fluctuated rapidly and the analysis of last week's trading shows a distinct change in public sentiment towards these shares. Speculators, therefore, find it a pretty tough job to sustain the market at these high levels. Deferreds opened at 281-4, rose to 285, then dropped to 276-14 and finally closed at 280-10. Ordinarys fluctuated between 79-12 and 79. Our opinion is bearish.

Tata Hydros were very firm, quotations being pushed up to 1195. Whether these shares are split or not, we do not advise purchases. On the contrary we would advise cautious sales scale upwards

Indian Cements were flat. The operator in Tata Hydros is said to be selling Bombay Trams, to cover his purchases of Hydros. This probably accounts for the weakness in Trams.

In the cash section, Scindias came a cropper, losing a good rupee on the last closing rate."

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 386/4.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 847-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 26) 399/6.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3 143/12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138/12.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-1/2 787/8.
Fiulay (100) 0, 115
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 371-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 215.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 211/4.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1580.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 46-14
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharam (100) nil, 46/14.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) O. 245.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 227|8.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 507/8.
Phoenix. (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 466-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 65.
Vishnu Cotton O (500) Rs. 90 2495
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 361/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 824/6.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4|12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 279-6.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 279-6.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 295.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jose Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. I. X. D. 23.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X-D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2300.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13-10.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 283/12.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) X.D. 79/4.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Rs. 79/4.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1 79-4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4 23-14.
Central India Mining (10) O, 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 135.
Indian Cement O. (250) 385.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 276|2.
Punjab Cement (10) 16.
United Cement (100) 105.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 135.
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 29.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 920.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 89
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jamna (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Shalkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.

(Continued in column 4)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Public meeting re boycott of Simon Commission, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m. Mr. J. B. Patel to preside.

FRIDAY, November 2.

Concert in aid of the League of Mercy. Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Special Requisition meeting, Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-30 p.m (B. T.)

SATURDAY, November 3.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Murray" left Suez outwards on the evening of the 26th inst.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION

Mr. Vithal Ramchandra Phondge is standing as a Candidate from D (Girgaon) Ward at the next Municipal Elections.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Educational Exhibition in connection with this conference (at the Elphinstone High School) will remain open from 8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 5 p.m.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS STALLHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Municipal Markets Stallholders' Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at Madina Building, Palton Road, Bombay at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

LATE MR. H. D. JASANI.

Mr. Harilal Devchand Jasani of Rajkote, who was acting as the Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association, expired at 7 p.m. on 28th October. The deceased had rendered great services to the Association.

BHULESWAR DISTRICT C. C.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Dist. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. in Asoka Building, Princess Street, when Shriyut Gangadharrao Despande of the Karnatak will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30-10-1928 to 6 a.m. of 31-10-1928:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 91. The total mortality this day last year was 86.

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

In Tuesday's issue, while giving the report of the gathering held at Uran on Sunday last, in connetion with the colonisation scheme, the name of the prime mover of the movement was inadvertent by mentioned an Sorabji Banaji. The full and correct name should be Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay will Wednesday 31st inst. at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Pandits will discuss on "Re birth"

NEW ADDRESS OF KHAILFAT PRESS

From the 29th inst. the offices of the Central Khilafat Committee, the Urdu Daily Khilafat, the Gujrati Weekly Khilafat and the Khilafat Press have been removed to the Khilafat House, (Darul-Khilafa) Love Lane, (Near Byculla Police Station).

INSPECTION OF SCOUT TROOPS.

The District Commissioner and A. D. C of Municipal Scouts inspected 3 Municipal Scout Troops and Cub packs in the Uvper Mahim Marathi Boys' School on Sunday. the 28th October 1928. About 150 Scouts and Cubs and Mr. K. N. Mahale and some other parents, etc., were present. After the Inspection of the Troops and packs by the Officers a programme consisting of Scout-craft was gone through.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze, will read a paper on "Indian Ideals of an Architect and his Duties." The President Mr. H. Foster King, will occupy the chair.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH.

A family inter-caste dinner under the auspices of the Sangh, will take place at Mr. S. N. Shiwatarkar's residence, a Chamar by caste and member of the Sangh

The admission will be by Tickets which can be had Gangadhar Printing Press Dadar (new B. B C. I. Rly. Station) or Damider T. Hall at Parel. Only 20 persons will be allowed. Time 8-30 p.m. date 3rd Nov. 1928. Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-os-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1928. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dalgoma" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd November,1928, instead of on the 1st idem as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th November 1928.

RAINFALL IN BURMA AND MADRAS.

WEATHER CONTINUES DRY.

POONA, Oct. 31.

There has been local rain in Assam, Malabar and Coorg, and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and southeast Madras, Elsewhere, the weather continues dry.

The chief amounts of rain are: Mandalay and Maymyo two inches each, Sibsagar a half, Tezpur and Cochin a quarter Privandrum, Pallamcottah and Mercara a half, and Coonoor two.

Forecast: Dry weather generally.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 31.

General Remarks.—There has been local rain in Malabar, and a few falls have occurred in south east Madras. Elsewhere weather continues dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Mysore and south Madras, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Gujarat, lower Sind, south Rajputana, west Central India, the east Central Provinces and parts of the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cochin	... 0.35"
Trivandrum	... 0.54"
Colombo	... 2.59"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 31-10-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a. m. 29.968 inches (.63 above normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p. m.—previous day) 29.862 inches (.56 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. 0.000

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (1.7 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (0.4 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 28 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky, cloudy—10) 0

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct 31.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 31-10-28 Colaba Point. 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital. 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.63 Fort 119.81 J. J. Hospital 92.92

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point. 68.74 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital. 69.24

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point. 69.55 Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital. 84.02

RANGOON.—Professor Arnold Sommerfeld, the Nobel prize winner who arrived here on Monday morning, was given a reception the same evening by the Principal and staff of University College, Rangoon, at the University Hall.—A. P.

STARTLING GERMAN INVENTION

Oldage, Sexual weakness and impotency permanantly conquered. Absolute cure guaranteed. Youth restored. Gland treatment at last introduced in India. Kaiser again young and married. Government, eminent doctors and world certified Viriline for men. Small Rs. 5/- large Rs. 12/- Fertiline for women same price. Use and wonder. Also AGENTS WANTED.
UNIVERSAL BUSINESS CORPORATOIN, DELHI—Shahdara.

A FINE ACHIEVEMENT.

SHAMA'A PLAYERS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

(By COSMOPOLITE).

The mysticism of Rabindranath Tagore captured, I am glad to say, this prosaic, materially-minded Cottonopolis of ours at the presentation of "Red Oleanders" by the Shama'a Players on Wednesday night at the Excelsior Theatre. A number of cotton-lords and their ladies were in the audience which included an Indian Prince, the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, soulful young men and women interested in the revival of Indian art and a sprinkling of Europeans, men and women. Bombay is not so philistine after all as her critics make her out to be and the close attention which the audience paid to the play and the hearty applause they gave at the end should encourage the Shama'a Players to repeat their performance. This distinguished band of amateurs, whose coming together is largely due to the histrionic and interpretative enthusiasm of the Chattopadyaya family, should, in fact build on this nucleus of a success a Repertory Theatre through which they can show, as they did in "Red Oleanders" that the Indian stage has a cultural message and immense possibilities of development.

"Red Oleanders" is not an easy play to act and for the audience, by no means, an easy play to follow. But the subtlety of its denouement, the genius its author exhibits in drawing to the very life a whole world of love and labour, political craft, and selfish ambition and the delicate shafts of satire in which it abounds cast their spell upon the audience within the first half hour. It is not a play which those, whose dramatic appreciation is limited, e.g. to enjoy "The Girl from Deauville" or "Yes, Yes, Jeanette," can possibly stand. "Good Lad," they will say, "what jabber is this. Let's go and have a drink." But its allegorical, interpretative, typically Eastern method, reminiscent of the play of J. M. Synge, just suits the Indian temperament. In Yaksha land the Labourers work digging gold from underground. A very Chanakya of a Governor that the "credit side" is enjoyed by the State, the "debit side" is the labourers who work and shrink into death. To Nandini, pure heart and a shining torch of righteousness awaiting anxiously to regain her lover, this is inequitous and monstrous. She will have it out with the King, a Patrician immersed unto himself. The only Governor's stratagem succeeds in Nandini's lover being killed, but out of their sorrow comes the victory of success, the disillusionment of the King and the resolve of the populace to free themselves from the yoke of tyranny.

The honours of the acting must be evenly divided between Nandini, Chandra and the Governor. Nandini's exquisite rendering of the Bengali songs assured the success of the play because the creation of pathetic melancholy through music helps the denouement considerably in "Red Oleanders." The King showed a physically weak arm when he shot it out through the magic sheet of a window, but the gruffness and vigour of his Anglo-Saxon voice helped him in his role. Srimati Sunalinidevi and Srimati Subasinidevi are amateur artistes who showed a deep understanding of the parts they played. The village headman was delightful and the young boy Kishore should develop into an actor of merit. Miss Mrinalini Chottapadyaya deserves the thanks of lovers of the Indian stage for producing "Red Oleanders". I hope this is only a prelude to more distinguished work.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to run its own Candidates for the Ensuing Municipal Elections. This means that the offer of the Nationalist Municipal Party to run the Municipal Elections jointly with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee but without the general Control of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not acceptable to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Those who are desirous to contest the Elections on behalf of this Party (Congress Municipal Party) are requested to send in their applications on a proscribed pledge form, a copy of which is available at the Congress Office during office hours except on Sundays, with a deposit of Rs. 25|- up to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th November 1928. The deposit of Rs. 25|- will be returned if any application is rejected.

Those who have applied to the Prosposed Joint Board, Congress Nationalist Municipal Party should please inform the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that their applications should be transferred either to the Congress Municipal Party or to the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party before the above date by letter to that effect.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee appointed for running the Ensuing Municipal Elections mill meet on Tuesday (the 6th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

NON-REFUNDABLE TERMINAL TAX.

SUBSTITUTION FOR TOWN DUTIES

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued their report regarding the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing refundable town duties. The question was referred to the sub-committee of the whole Revenue and General Purposes Committee, who "inter alia" in their report, stated:—

It might be stated here in brief that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Presidency Trades Association are opposed to the proposal on principle. The Indian Merchants' Chamber point out that the rates on ghee and sugar suggested in the schedule would press heavily on the trade and suggest that the schedule should consist of many more articles in order that the incidence of taxation may be diffused. On being requested to name the additional articles which they would suggest should be included, the Chamber has put forward 23 articles in all to be included in the schedule and recommend that the Terminal Tax should be diffused over these articles in a way so that it might not work out generally to more than 1/4th per cent. on the invoice price of each article, and under no circumstances above 1/2 per cent. The Bombay Port Trust apprehend that once such taxation is admitted in principle the risk of the schedule rates being enhanced at some future date to a degree detrimental to trade cannot be overlooked. They further point out that the proposal for the substitution of the present town duties by a terminal tax has been made obviously to remove irregularities and evasion that at present exist and query whether any improvement in the present system cannot be devised. The Grain Merchants' Association approve of the schedule except for the rate on ghee substitutes, which they suggest should be 15 per cent. "ad valorem." The Ghee Merchants' Association also approve of the schedule but suggest reducing the rate on ghee from annas 6 to annas 4. The Sugar Merchants' Association remark that sugar being an article of every day necessity for the poor and the rich, should preferably not be taxed at all, that the terminal tax will penalise the up-country importers and accordingly suggest a nominal rate of Rs. 0-0-6 per cwt. instead of Rs. 0-2-3 mentioned in the schedule. The Vegetable Ghee Merchants' Association are against terminal tax on vegetable products and as the item has not hitherto been included in Schedule H, are of the opinion that it is illegal and "ultra vires" of the Corporation to introduce it in the schedule, but without prejudice to their contention suggest a rate of annas 2 per Bombay maund. The Deccan Merchants' Association are of the opinion that the incidence of the tax should be distributed in proportion to ability to pay and suggest an alternative schedule. Review of the Public Opinion.

Upon a review of the opinions expressed above, it may be observed that excepting the three bodies, viz., the Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Trades Association and the Bombay Port Trust, all the other commercial bodies consulted are agreeable to the principle, though it is difficult to resist the conclusion that each of them object to the rate on a particular commodity in which they are primarily interested. It must, however, be remembered that no tax, no matter how light, will be regarded as such by the tax-payer. With regard to the recommendation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the tax should be more evenly distributed and that with a view to effecting this, more articles should be included in the schedule, although the Sub-Committee see much force in the suggestion, they have to point out that it would be in conflict with one of the main terms of reference, i.e., that the schedule for the present should include those items which are at present liable to town duty with such slight alterations as are strictly necessary. The opposition of the Vegetable Ghee Merchants' Association to a tax on vegetable ghee as being "ultra vires" will not stand as the Corporation have already approached Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to include this article in Schedule H.

A LIGHT TAX.

On a reconsideration of the schedule amended previously by the Sub-Committee, in the light of the views received, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that the rate of annas 4 per Bombay maund for ghee substitutes as suggested by the Commissioner should not be altered. They, therefore, recommend that the schedule as submitted by the Commissioner be approvd and forwarded to the Corporation for their approval and submission to Government. It is hoped that by the adoption of so comparatively a light tax, the long standing grievances of the import and export merchants in the City will be redressed and the friction that exists under the present system of working will disappear.

The Committee concurred in the views of the Sub-Committee and recommended that their recommendations be approved and Government be approached with a request that they will be pleased to undertake necessary legislation in the matter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWIPLEY")

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923.

On the arrival of the Simon Show at Lahore Police Raj was in full play. A senior Tchinovnik wanted to do his bit for the British Empire and dealt, it is alleged, a fierce blow on the umbrella of Lala Lajpatrai.

• • •

With this hors d'oeuvre he proceeded to attack, say the Press reports, the unoffending Lalaji, who with other leaders was busy keeping Law and Order, standing at the head of a non-violent crowd of boycotters, who were forced owing to the rush from behind to step into the gap in the "barbed wire" entanglement put up by the Police.

• • •

Who dare disturb these Verdun operations?

"The Niggers must be taught their place, musn't they? Eh, what?" And lesser Tchinovniks gave their war-like zeal full play too.

• • •

When barbed wire barricades have been put up and Authority is in Martial Mood, how dare a representative of the 'native' Press cross over, even if he has a permit, to the sacred garland distribution ceremony at the Lahore Station?

• • •

So a representative of the "Tribune" was detained as if he were a thief breaking into a house. He was marched off to the Police Station. What was the man carrying with him? What nefarious implements were these?

• • •

Only his purse, papers and a pen. He was detained. The safety of the Simon Commission lay in the hands of Authority, and it surely was dangerous to allow a man belonging to a nationalist journal and armed—mind you—with papers and a pen to approach the Seven Magi from the West.

• • •

The representative of the "Hindu Herald" had a similar annoying experience. After the event, Authority was presumably in the condition of the Toper who has a lucid interval and condescended to say that the whole thing was "regrettable".

• • •

But Indians cannot take these things lying down. The liberty and prestige of the Indian Press must not be allowed for a moment to be the plaything of official arroganee and stupidity. Journalists' Associations all over India must protest against this and every Indian journal must make it clear to Government that treating the members of the Fourth State in this manner will not conduce to that quietitude which they want in India.

• • •

The "Herald" calls itself a democratic paper and yet it takes Mr. Tairsee to task because he does not disdain to use a hack-victoria. Very democratic of him. And very snobbish of the "Herald" to inquire why he has no car. He has but he can keep his dignity even as a pedestrian.

• • •

A friend from Poona complains to me that he was most rudely treated by a Tommy for daring to ask him if he might cross the road after the Governor had passed the spot. My friend is lucky he did not receive a lathi blow.

• • •

He naively asks if Englishmen are lacking in common courtesy. It is more charitable to think that many of them leave courtesy on the other side of the Suez Canal.

• • •

"Is there no remedy against their insolence?" That is his next question. There are many, self-assertion is one.

• • •

Minister (to flapper): "Would you care to join me in the new missionary movements?"

Flapper—"I am crazy to try it. Is it anything like the fox-trot?"

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT KARACHI

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

Sir Leslie Wilson, the retiring Governor of Bombay received a number of addresses at Karachi. Replying to the address of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, His Excellency dealt with the fortunate position which Karachi enjoyed both from its geographical position and on account of its climate. "As a centre of civil aviation", said His Excellency, "your future prospects appear to me to be remarkably bright."

Regarding the suggestion of the signatories of the address that lands on the Sukker Barrage area should be given out on easy terms, Sir Leslie thought the scheme would be a total failure unless an adequate return was obtained from the disposal of lands in the Barrage area. Arrasgements, however, were being made, said His Excellency, to give out a considerable area at concession rates to the cultivating classes and if suitable societies consisting of these classes were formed, there would be no objection to their obtaining a share of the lands at the same concession rates.

Replying to another address presented by the Sind Hindu Association His Excellency said that Government had invited the opinions of all Associations and public bodies likely to be interested in it and when all the view had been received by Government, they would be very carefully considered with a view to do what was on the whole, best for the people of Sind

Among the other addresses was one by the Sind Mahomedan Association.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

5TH SESSION.

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference is to be held in Bombay from to-day (November 1) to Saturday (November 3). The following is the programme for to-day:—

8-30 a.m.—Visit to Fellowship School, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, (It is a Co-education School with a Montessori Department and some new features in Education). 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., A visit to the Royal Institute of Science. Exhibition of Science Apparatus and Biology Museum. 3 p.m., First Meeting of the Conference, in C. J. Hall. i. Welcome address by Mr. K. B. Marzban, Chairman, Reception Committee. ii. Presidential Address by Mr M. R. Jayakar, President of the Conference. iii. Election of the Subject Committee. 6 p.m., Lecture: by Prof. P. R Awati, I. E. S., Royal Institute of Science in C. J. Hall. Subject: Mechanism of Heredity. 9 p.m., Meeting of the Subject Committee in Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

BARDOLI ENQUIRY

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI TO REPRESENT POPULAR CAUSE

It is understood Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, has offered his services to the people of Bardoli to represent their case before the Enquiry Committee appointed by Government.

MYSORE.—The Progressive Party of the Mysore Representative Assembly, at a meeting on Monday, passed resolutions, protesting against the dismissal of six Hindu teachers undergoing training in the Government normal school "for having signed a citizens memorial regarding the Bangalore disturbances", and regretting the Government's "failure" to take prompt steps to punish those responsible for the disturbances.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Oct.31.
Previous Closing Rate	.... 19.30
To-day's Opening Rate	.... 19.41
Difference	..... plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	.... 19.29
Difference	..... —.01

Broach Expectation .. Rs. 351 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	..... 10.19
To-day's Opening Rate	.... 10.00
Difference	..... —.19
To-day's Closing Rate	.... 10.15
Difference	..... —.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 31.
Silver Ready	.... 26 12 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	.... 26 13 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 31
1st Settlement	..... 60 3 0
2nd Settlement	..... 60 6 0

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PICTURESQUE INDIA.—A Photographic Survey, containing 304 exquisitely printed plates, Rs. 20.
STUDIES IN INDIAN PAINTING.—By N. C. Mehta, with 17 plates in colour and 44 half-tone plates, Rs. 56.
WOMEN OF INDIA.—By O. Rothfeld, with 48 full-page illustrations in colours by M. V. Dhurandhar, Edion de Luxe Rs. 20; Popular Edition Rs. 11.
THROUGH INDIA WITH A CAMERA.—Album of 100 Photographic Views of India, Rs. 4.
BOMBAY THROUGH A CAMERA.—98 Views of Bombay, Re. 1.
PICTURES OF INDIAN LIFE AND CHARACTERS, Re. 1-12.
FAVOURITE CHARACTERS FROM PICTURESQUE INDIA, Rs. 2-8.
TALE OF TULSI PLANT AND OTHER STUDIES.—By C. A. Kincaid, Rs. 2-6
KASHMIR PAINTED.—By E. Molyneux and described by F. E. Younghusband, Rs. 5-10.
INDIA PAINTED.—By M. Mempes, described by E. A. Steel.

TARAPOREVALA
Booksellers and Publishers,
To H. E. The Governor of Madras,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1928.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON LALA LAJPATRAI.

INDIA'S HONOUR AT STAKE.

The whole country has received with a shock of indignation the news of the cowardly and unprovoked assault on Lala Lajpatrai and other Punjab leaders by a high European Police official and his underlings. There is no patriotic Indian but feels to-day that the lathi blows were dealt not to Lala Lajpatrai, the Lion of the Punjab and the hero of many a battle of Indian Freedom, but to Mother India and there is no patriotic Indian but will resolve from to-day to see that this insult to his and her country shall be avenged, not through cowardly violence but through redoubled efforts to break the bonds of slavery. The Punjab officialdom evidently remains what it was at the time of Dyer and O'Dwyer. Intoxicated with power it cannot bear to see the resentment of the people at the appointment of the All-White Commission and their determination to boycott it O'Dwyer sought to dragoon the people of the Punjab into acceptance of the Rowlatt Act and Dyer sought to teach them a lesson that they would never forget. The Punjab is not now without its incipient Dyers and O'Dwyers and no wonder the European Police official ran amok and as O'Dwyer telegraphed to Dyer after the Jallianwalla butchery—"Your action correct; Lieut.-Governor approves"—so after the disgraceful and unmanly assault on Lala Lajpatrai, his co-workers and the peaceful crowd, the Government of the Punjab have issued an official version of the incident which bears a family resemblance to that historic telegram. They say in the course of their communique: "In an effort to prevent a breach of the barricade the police used lathies on those agitators whom they could reach. It is certain that Lala Lajpatrai's umbrella was broken and it is believed that he and some other persons near the barricade were struck by lathies. It is not believed that they received injuries." It must be, indeed, strange kind of lathi blows that break umbrellas but do no injury to persons who are their victims! The country which has not yet forgotten the Punjab nightmare and O'Dwyer's telegram will not accept the accuracy of this tell-tale version, especially in the face of the categorical statements to the contrary made by Lala Lajpatrai himself and Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri.

Maulana Abdul Kader in the course of his statement says: "A wild attack was suddenly made on the leaders standing at the end near the corner. The attack was made by responsible European officials followed by constables. Lala Lajpatrai was given a lathi blow and so also Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Dr. Gopichand, Raizada Hansraj, Lala Bodhraj and Maulana Daud Ghaznavi. Raizada Hansraj bled profusely in his thumb and his shirt and 'dhoti' were spoilt by blood stains. Mr. Dharamdas of Lahore was caught by the neck and severely dealt with." The procession was absolutely unarmed. As Lala Lajpatrai points out, the leaders took care before starting to remove all lathies. The leaders carried out their programme without violating any of the conditions laid down by the Police though these conditions were arbitrary and uncalled-for. There was no question of the defiance of the orders of the Police. It was the Police who took the offensive. Let Lala Lajpatrai himself tell the story: "We assembled near the Railway Station and finding barbed wire barricades we made no attempt to cross it. We were absolutely peaceful and gave no provocation to the police to attack us, but unprovoked, a police officer said to be the Superintendent of Police in Lahore whose name was afterwards given as Mr. Scots began to strike with lathies. He gave me two blows and two of his constables gave me another two. One of these blows was aimed at my heart and very near my heart I received a stroke which has caused a bruise sufficiently long and broad." Other leaders also received injuries and Lala Lajpatrai adds: "I can swear by anything sacred to me that none of these gentlemen did anything which deserved this cowardly treatment from the Police." The whole country will congratulate Lala Lajpatrai on the courageous manner in which he took charge of the crowd, despite the suffering and pain that he bore as a result of the cowardly attack and that the people themselves obeyed his orders, sat down and did not retaliate inspite of provocation that was irresistible. But Lala Lajpatrai did not exaggerate when he said: "I want to declare from this platform that the blow that was hurled at us this afternoon was a nail in the coffin of the British Empire. No body who has seen it is ever likely to forget it. It has sunk deep into our souls." It has sunk deep into the souls of all Indians who have heard of it and they will, Lala Lajpatrai may rest assured, avenge this insult not by violence but by gaining freedom. For, this Lahore incident is but a new Jallianwalla and it will be repeated in other places in different forms so long as India remains under subjection. For, imagine in a free country like England Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Sir John Simon himself—for Lalaji enjoys the same respect and admiration of Indians as those gentlemen do of their fellow-countrymen in their own land—being belaboured in this atrocious manner by a myrmidon of the Police! The outrage is unthinkable. If it ever occurred, not only would the myrmidon and his superiors but even the Government of the day would receive the sack, so overwhelming would the stress of public indignation be. For lesser assault on an Englishman England has gone to war: she waged a war for the sake of the lost ear of an English pirate. Indians have sufficient sense of patriotism left not to let this affront to their country's honour go unavenged in the only manner it can be avenged, that is, by winning freedom.

Lala Lajpatrai is not wrong when he says: "I am of opinion that the responsibility for the blows that were given to us to-day, by the European Police Officers is shared by those Indians who had been flouting public opinion of the country, and had expressed their desire to co-operate with the Commission. I think they are abettors of this crime, if not original perpetrators thereof, and we wish to deal with them too when we carry on our struggle successfully." If those who are co-operating with the Simon Commission, whether as members of the so-called Central Committee or of the Provincial Committees or as witnesses, have any spark of patriotism left in them, they will, after this fresh outburst of Dyerism, refrain from continuing to serve as the bureaucracy's instruments for their country's humiliation. But most of them are past reformation and their activities merely serve to bring into relief the fact that so long as the stranger is within the gates the pass will continue to be sold by some back-sliders. Whatever these co-operators do—and they may at least refuse to take any part in the proceedings of the Commission until the Police officer concerned and his superiors are promptly and adequately punished—the duty of the country is clear. The outrage must be denounced immediately in every village and city in India, the boycott of the Commission must be stiffened and every patriotic Indian must renew the pledge—or take the pledge if he or she has not yet done so—the pledge that he or she will not rest content until the country is free. Those were not idle words which Lala Lajpatrai uttered: "I wish to warn the Government that if a violent revolution takes place in this country, the responsibility of bringing about that revolution will fall on such of the European Officers as misbehaved themselves this afternoon. Our creed still stands and we are pledged to struggle by peaceful non-violence. But if the Government and its officers continue to behave like this, I would not wonder if the young men were to go off our hands and do whatever they choose with the object of gaining freedom of their country. I do not know whether I shall be alive to see that day, but whether I am alive or dead, if that day is forced on them by the Government, my spirit from behind will bless them for their struggle." These words have come from the heart of one who has grown grey in the service of the country and has suffered for it. The country, as he says, is pledged to carry on a non-violent struggle. It will resist with all its power all attempts to turn it into a violent struggle. If it fails, the responsibility will be that of England and her agents in India. Let England choose.

IN A GOLDEN CAGE.

A message from Rome announces that in accordance with Signor Mussolini's desire that deeds and not words should express the joy of the Fascists in celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Fascist revolution, 2,802 public utility works such as roads, schools and water power, land improvement and sanitary schemes have been inaugurated. Dictators, great and small, think alike. They desire to cloak the fact that they want to keep those whom they lord over in a gilded cage so that their tyranny may appear tolerable. Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, the little Mussolini of Egypt, is also bent upon opening hospitals and schools as rapidly as possible. But public opinion remains, both in Italy and Egypt, muzzled, the spirit of independence in thought is violently and ruthlessly crushed. Mussolini declared when he became the Tyrant of Italy: "Fascism has already trodden and will calmly tread again on the more or less decaying corpse of the goddess of Liberty." But dictators cannot last for ever and Liberty in Italy and in Egypt will sooner than later free herself from the shackles which chain her down.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

We make a present to protagonists of separate electorates of the following remarks made by Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Haque, ex-Minister of Bengal, during his speech at the Surma Valley Students' Conference:—

"I feel bound to say that separate electorates and special privileges are at best in the nature of mere make-shifts and cannot be expected to endure for ever. All adventitious aids to the progress of a community are based on a recognition of unfitness for open competition and it would be humiliating to cry for special protection in season and out of season. In course of time, all such adventitious make-shifts must disappear and we should prepare ourselves for the day when they will ultimately be taken away."

What is wrong with the system of separate electorate is not merely that it is a formidable obstacle to the growth of true nationalism, but also that it induces among its beneficiaries, self-depreciation and timidity which paralyse all their efforts towards progress. A virile community such as the Muslim community claims to be, should be the first to refuse to rely on the humiliating crutches of separate electorates.

AIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS

CONFLICT WITH FOREIGN POWERS

IV.*

By P. T. LAU (former Professor of Business Administration of Chung Shan (Sun-Yat-Sen) University of Canton, China).

There is no middle ground for compromise between the Nationalists and the foreign powers, because their interests are running in opposite directions. The Nationalists want China for the Chinese.

Read this statement made by General Chiang Kai-Shek, the former military leader of the Nationalists, given to a foreign correspondent:

NO PRIVILEGES FOR FOREIGNERS.

If extra-territoriality continues to exist in China, and if foreign powers continue to exercise special privileges in this country in the form of administering and owning concessions under their own laws and outside the Chinese Government, then the present revolution will not be complete until these are entirely abolished. It is just as great a part of the revolutionary movement to abolish extra-territoriality and foreign concessions as it is to stamp out the northern militarists, and this revolution will not come to an end until that has been done.

This is not an evolutionary government. It is revolutionary. There will be no period of years, not one or two or three years. We will have equality, and any treaties which do not give us that equality with other nations of the world will cease to exist so far as we are concerned. There will be no probationary period of waiting once the revolution has become a success, in so far as our military movement is concerned. There will be no years to wait for the abolition of extra-territoriality and the handing back to China of Concessions. This will be done at once, and foreigners who wish to remain in China are cordially welcomed to stay here and be governed by our laws. Nations which wish to trade with us may do so in accordance with our laws. But no one can stay in China, and no one can trade in China, and still be subject to his own laws alone, without reference to the laws of the Chinese government. The idea of waiting for the abolition of these special and unequal privileges over any period of time does not meet with sympathy on our part, and we will not submit to any such delay under any circumstances.

This represents the idea and spirit of the Nationalists. There is nothing vague about it. This challenge is put up to the foreign powers. They must either accept it or reject it. If they accept it, the China problem is solved once and for all. If they reject it, we can be assured of a continual struggle.

WHAT AILS CHINA?

What Are The Grievances Of The Chinese?

China's ills have been diagnosed by foreign observers as due entirely to internal trouble—that is, the lack of adequate transportation and communication facilities, bad government, the exploitation of the militarists, and the like. But the Chinese themselves lay most of the blame on the operation of the unequal treaties. I shall set forth a few of the abuses and misuses of the unequal treaties, not as an exhaustive or scientific study but as comprehended by the average intelligent Chinese to-day.

The foreign powers control and administer our seaports. They control not only our maritime customs but have the sole power to fix the tariff. China cannot increase her tariff without the unanimous consent of the foreign powers. Five per cent 'ad valoram' plus two and one half per cent surtax is her whole schedule of tariff on all goods passed her customs, luxury or necessity. All money thus collected is deposited with the British ban, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Corporation. Then this money is transferred to foreign treasuries to meet China's obligation-indemnity debts or debts created by the Peking politicians and militarists, mostly for their private ends Whatever surplus is left, the British Inspector-General hands back to the Peking treasury.

NO POWER OVER INTERNAL FINANCE.

One strong objection raised by the Nationalists is that tariffs collected from their territories and remitted to the Nor

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*These extracts are reproduced from Mr. Lau's book on China published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, West Philadelphia. The first, second and third instalments appeared on 17th, 20th and 23rd October.

BARDOLI OF NASIK.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a leaderette under the caption "Bardoli and After" published by the "Times of India" in its issue of the 19th instant, which contains certain statements and criticisms as regards the agitation in the Baglan Taluka of the Nasik District against the increase in land revenue as recommended by the Settlement Officer. Those statements and criticisms are so untrue, misleading and unfair to those who have taken, or are taking, an active part in that agitation, that I deem it my duty, as an elected representative of the people in the Nasik District, to issue this statement, embodying facts as they are.

The statements and criticisms of the "Times of India" may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The agitation in the Baglan Taluka is premature.

(2) The agitators have raised the standard of Non-Co-operation, and are carrying on their movement under threat of a repetition of the Bardoli non-payment campaign.

(3) Those who are objecting to the proposed enhancement of assessments and protesting against it are meddlers who have no direct or personal interest in the District.

Now, the facts are: About a year ago, the periodic revision survey of the Baglan and Malegaon Talukas took place, and as soon as the agriculturists concerned came to know the proposals of the Settlement Officer, they submitted to the Government numerous petitions protesting against them and urging that they were not at all justified, for lack of those circumstances which alone would warrant the proposed increase under the Land Revenue Code. The "Times of India" seems to labour under the impression that no such representations have been made; for, in blissful ignorance, it has advised the people in the Talukas "to submit their representations to the Government in the proper way, if they do not agree with the report and conclusions of the Settlement Officer." I myself asked a question in the Legislative Council on the subject, and the reply the Government gave me was that the representations of the people had been sent to the Commissioner for consideration and report.

As these representations have not yet been decided, though a fairly long time has elapsed since they were sent, and knowing full well how extremely difficult it is—even for M.L.C.'s—to obtain a revision of the decisions of Government, when once made, the agriculturists in the Baglan Taluka have come to the conclusion that the matter would not receive prompt and sympathetic consideration from Government unless their objections and feelings were made better known by agitation and by the adoption of resolutions at Conferences and public meetings—a course which is perfectly legitimate and to which no objection can reasonably be taken on the ground of its being premature. At a Conference of agriculturists in the District of Nasik held at Nasik on 22nd September, a resolution was passed protesting against the proposed enhancement of land revenue. That Conference was attended by many agriculturists from Baglan and Malegaon Talukas; and it was presided over, not by an agitator, not by a professional politician, not by an outsider, not by a meddling 'Sardar' from any neighbouring place, to use the phraseology of the "Times of India", but by one Mr. Naharshet Gopal, who is a landowner in the Baglan Taluka itself, and, as such, one of those who are directly affected by the proposed settlement. This Conference was followed by a public meeting held on the 14th instant at Nampur, a village in the Baglan Taluka. The "Times" had ridiculed this meeting as a "so-called mass meeting" and condemned it as "an attempt to mislead the people." As I was in full sympathy with the objects of the meeting, I myself had consented to preside over it; and had it not been for the illness of my wife which prevented my going to Nampur, it would have given me sincere pleasure to have done so and guided the deliberations of the meeting. In my absence and at my suggestion the chair was taken by Mr. R. H. Gadre, President of the District Local Board, Nasik, and himself a landowner in the district of Nasik. This

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Notes of the Day.

Essentially Undemocratic.

The first public pronouncement by Lord Birkenhead after he left office indicates the essentially undemocratic direction in which his Mussolini mind works. In his article in the "Evening Standard" on "Rewards of merit in our public life" he laments the meagreness of salary allowed to Prime Ministers, taking Dean Inge severely to task for having declared that "the man who is not content with £5,000 annually and the honour of helping to govern his country is probably dear at £5,000." To Lord Birkenhead there is possibly no honour in helping to govern his country. It is just a business proposition and as he steps out of the Cabinet, with the special financial advantage of a fat pension because he served on the Woolsack, only to deliberate whether he should accept triple the amount of the comfortable salary the Prime Minsiter gets or haggle for more for the "position in the city" offered to him, being a servant of the Crown as a Cabinet Minister is to him a thoroughly bad business proposition. Upholders of purity in parliamentary life will deplore this mercenary mentality as much as his astonishing proposal, absurdly original and contemptuous of political morality that the Leader of the Opposition should receive a salary.

Bad Pill For The Tories.

The Labour candidate in the by-election for the Parliamentary seat for Ashton-Under-Lyne, hitherto a Conservative stronghold, has walked in with the comfortable majority of more than two thousand votes over his Tory opponent. In the last general election the seat was valiantly contested by Colonel Lestrange Malone, the Labour publicist who, it will be recalled, exposed the cruelty and folly of sending British troops to China, having had personal experience of the country and its political aspirations. This Labour success is an ominous portent for the Tories. Labour is putting up a heroic fight against the privileged class in the United Kingdom and the fact that unemployment is on the increase, that the safeguarding policy of the Baldwin Cabinet is being recognised all over England as a particularly foolish economic experiment and the recent depressing conditions in the ship-building industry, in which only 36 per cent. of the building berths in Britain are at work will have the cumulative effect next May of making the hesitating voter decide for Labour, particularly as the Liberal programme is a milk and water affair.

A Step In The Right Direction.

The Khilafat Conference held at Sukkur is understood to have resolved to accept the principles of the Nehru Report. Dr. Ansari in a Press interview, bears out the report and adds that the Conference has suggested some modifications of the report to the Central Khilafat Committee. This is something, coming from a Khilafat Conference in the Bombay Presidency and is much saner than rending the air with cries of "Islam in danger." The Conference is also understood to have suggested that communal electorates are a necessity. The Central Khilafat Committee, like the Muslim League, has long ago waived this "necessity" in favour of alternative safeguards. Almost all these safeguards and some new ones have been conceded by the Nehru Report. As regards the main outstanding question of reservation of seats for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal, the Central Khilafat Committee, just before the meeting of the Lucknow Conference, had left the question to be decided by the Muslim representatives to the Conference from the two provinces. The Lucknow Conference only endorsed the settlement arrived at by those representatives. We have no doubt that even now the ensuing National Convention would leave the question of temporary reservation in the two provinces to the Muslims of those Provinces.

Enlightened Government's Duty.

Since we reviewed last week's evidence before the Age of Consent Committee, several other important witnesses have urged an appreciable raising of the age of consent, prominent among them being Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji and Mr. D. G. Dalvi. Like their predecessors almost all of them urged that the age must be raised to at least 16 years within wedlock and 18 without it. Mr. Masani, whose long record of social service in various forms has given him exceptional opportunities of noting public feeling with regard to the reform in question and the terrible effects of a low age of consent, said that the ages mentioned above were irreducible minimum ages and that no Government that called itself enlightened could have any excuse for delaying the necessary reform. It is also to be noted that all the witnesses have urged the raising of both the age of marriage and the age of consent, Dr. Nowrange contending that 16 years should be the minimum both for the marriage of a girl and its consummation. It was left for the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, of all institutions, to suggest that 15 years was a high enough age of consent within wedlock. We would urge the general body of this Association to propose a higher age and inform the Age of Consent Committee accordingly.

BOMBSHELL FOR SIMON AT LAHORE

SEVERE INDICTMENT OF "MA--BAP" SIRCAR

"More Than Caste Hindus Govt. Is Responsible For Our Poverty And Backwardness"

BITTER PILL TO SWALLOW

'Depressed' Classes Deputation Refused Permission To Wait Upon Simonites

The Punjab "Depressed" Classes Deputation has been refused permission to wait upon the Simon Commission, as their memorandum is a severe indictment of the "Ma-bap" Government.

The Punjab "Depressed" Classes deputation have sprung a veritable sur prise for the Simon Commission. In their memorandum they accuse Govern ment of exploiting them and hold them responsible for their "poverty, illiteracy and backwardness!"

"You have done absolutely nothing for us for the last 150 years." "The Land Alienation Act has reduced us to untouchable serfs." These are some of the bitter pills the "Depressed" Classes expect the Simonites to swallow.

Continuing the memorandum acknowledges the efforts done by the Arya Samaj and Caste Hindu organisations for their betterment: "We are deadset against separate or communal electorates or the reservation of seats," says the memorandum.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

An allegation of refusal by the Government to allow "untouchables" to wait in deputation on the Simon Commission is made by Mr. Sunder Singh, Secretary of the Untouchables Mission. In a statement to the Associated Press, he says: "The following telegram has been wired to Sir John Simon by me.

"Regret Punjab Government refused admission to see you yesterday despite Mr. Miles Irving's promise. He received 35 copies untouchables' memorandum. Great disappointment prevails amongst 200 poor representatives from distant districts."

PILL DIFFICULT TO SWALLOW.

Mr. Sunder Singh further says that about 200 representatives from Shekurpara, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Montgomery and Lyallpur Districts had, incurring great expense, come to Lahore to see the Commission and place their memorandums before it. On Mr. Miles Irving asking them, they had given him 35 copies of the printed memorandum, "which showed the Government's criminal negligence of the untouchables whose name it was ever ready to exploit for its continuance in India. This unpleasant indictment of the Government perhaps appeared to him to be a pill difficult to swallow."

Two of the streamers carried by the Deputation of "Untouchables" contained inscriptions: "Land Alienation Act has reduced us to untouchable serfs." "More than caste Hindus, Government is responsible for our poverty, illiteracy and backwardness."—A. P.

A BITTER PILL FOR BUREAUCRATS

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES MEMORANDUM EXPLODES 'MA-BAP' THEORY

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

About 200 members of the "depressed" classes, in a memorandum to the Simon Commission, put forward what they term the real and internal feelings and sentiments of the so-called depressed suppressed and untouchable classes of the Punjab.

They say that separate representation of the untouchable and depressed classes in the Assembly and the various Councils cannot solve their problems and will not remove the disabilities under which they are labouring.

MAKE UNTOUCHABILITY AN OFFENCE.

"We sincerely believe in the value of joint electorates and we are dead against the idea of any sort of communal or sectional representation on local bodies or legislative institutions. We demand that by Royal Warrant it should be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the country that the adoption of the treatment known as untouchability by one citizen of His Majesty's Government towards another is a criminal offence and punishable by law."

They further state that they acknowledged the work done for them by Indian leaders and the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Maha Sabha.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED.

"We are sorry to place on record," they say, "that the Government have so far done absolutely nothing in the matter, and more than by the higher caste Hindus, we are being handicapped by the Government at every step." They add that the Government has completely ignored the community during the last 150 years of its existence.

They urge the abolition of all "discriminatory legislation" such as the Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900, the enunciation of a policy of abolution of caste, prohibition of Begar, and dissemination of more education among them. Concluding, the memorandum says: "We submit that if these demands of ours are conceded 60,000,000 poor people will be loyally attached to the Government. Otherwise, your visit will in no way be a good to us. The fulfilment of these demands will be the test of the sincerity of the Government towards the much-talked-of untouchable classes."—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swaraj Sabha, Youth League, Independence of India League, and Gujrat Bandhu Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside. Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyangar, S. Satymurti, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, and Basher Ahmed Sayed will address the meeting on the boycott of Simon Commission and the Congress Goal of Independence.

SIMON SHOW'S "FIRST NIGHT" AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Simon Joint Free Conference was reconstituted to-day with the addition of the Punjab wing. It held an informal conference to settle the preliminaries and the procedure of oral evidence.

The main case in the Punjab will be that the minority communities, like Hindus Sikhs and Christians will claim protection and on the other hand Mohamedans will urge the constinuance of separate electorates. The several memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission show that Hindus are anxious to have a strong Central Government exercing supervisory control over the provincial executive, while Muslim representations urge the grant of greater autonomy to the provinces. The main examination in the Punjab thus centres round the communal question.

It is understood that the Punjab Government in their memorandum scheme for provincial autonomy have refrained from expressing any definite opinion on the subject, lest it should prejudice proper discussion of the question before final decision is arrived at.—A. P.

AL SMITH'S BID FOR POWER

NEW YORK'S ROUSING WELCOME

SMITH OPTIMISTIC DESPITE HOOVER'S BOOSTED ODDS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

New York—Governor Smith has concluded his country campaign. He was welcomed by a crowd of 20,000 at the station on his return to New York and thousands more lined the streets. Governor Smith is confident of success and his supporters laugh at the four to one odds on Mr. Hoover who has five more speeches to deliver, but who regards the rest of the campaign as only a "mopping up process of a job well done".—Reuter.

HOOVER MAY WIN

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 30.

New York.—Only a political miracle say the experts can encompass the defeat of Mr. Hoover who is still the strong favourite on the eve of the Presidential election. Meanwhile, both candidates are fighting hard. The Democrats are in no way downhearted and are concentrating, especially on Mr. Al Smith's own State of New York which is the pivotal State, wielding 45 electoral votes, being the largest single bloc in the Union, and it is likely to see a very close contest, all depending on whether Mr. Smith's majority in New York City will be sufficient to set off the Republican strength in the rest of the State.

Mr. Hoover on the 1st November crosses the continent to his home at Palcalto in California and will deliver four speeches "en route."

Mr. Smith delivered at Baltimore the first of his four speeches in the East in which he scathingly denounced the Anti-Saloon League, the Klu-Klux-Klan and the Republican attitude to prohibition.—Reuter.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

PALAIS ROYAL SECOND WINS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

At Newmarket to-day the Cambridgeshire Stakes (one mile and one furlong) resulted as follows:—

PALAIS ROYAL SECOND	1
BAYTOWN	2
INSIGHT SECOND	3

The starting prices were as follows:—five to one against "Palais Royal Second", eighteen to one against "Baytown" and hundred to six against "Insight Second".

In all 27 horses ran. The race was won by threequarters length, the head separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN SIGHTED OFF IRELAND

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Berlin—The position of the Graf Zeppelin at five this morning, Greenwich time, was approximately 250 miles southwest of Ireland.—Reuter.

MR. UPSON RESIGNS EDITORSHIP OF "MUSLIM OUTLOOK"

WILL START PAPER TO CHAMPION RYOTS

LAHORE, Oct 31.

In a signed statement to the Associated Press, Mr. D. Upson, who has now resigned the editorship of the "Muslim Outlook", says that he resigned the post as he objected to the Nationalist policy which the proprietors of the paper wished him to pursue. The resignation, he adds, followed the proprietors' refusal to publish in the issue of the paper yesterday a note which strongly condemned as misleading and mischievous the boycott demonstrations staged for the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore.

Mr. Upson gave it to be understood that he would shortly edit a new paper at Delhi entitled the "News of India". That paper would be run in the interests of agriculturists and would stand for the progressive and orderly realisation of responsible government in India, with provincial autonomy in a Federation of Provinces and Indian States as its ideal.—A. P.

London.—The Maharaja and Maharanee of Jodhpur, and Mr. Nawab and Begum of Bhopal were received by their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

PROMINENT LEADERS LEAVE FOR DELHI

CONSIDERATION OF NEHRU REPORT CHIEF ITEM ON AZENDA.

NEW DELHI, Oct 31.

Arrangements are well in hand for holding various Conferences in connection with the Nehru Report in Delhi during the next few weeks.

First, there is the informal meeting of the Independence for India League, announced to take place on November 2, for which a number of delegates belonging to the group led by Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar are specially coming from Madras in addition to delegates from other parts of India.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on November 3 in a spacious shamiana at the residence of Dr Ansari.

The principal item on the agenda is the consideration of the Nehru Report and the decisions of the All-Parties Conference. A large number of members have already expressed their willingness to attend the meetings of the Committee, but the attitude of opponents of the Nehru Report towards the Committee meetings is not yet known.

M. Shaukat Ali, however, is expected to be in Delhi during the next week. The meetings of the enlarged Nehru Constitution Committee are also announced to take place next week, and are expected to be attended by some prominent Liberals.

Mrs. Besant leaves Madras for Delhi to-day.—A. P.

DR. BESANT LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Dr. Besant and Mr. B. Shiva Rao left to-night for Delhi to attend the meeting of the All India Congress Committee. Dr. Besant has received an invitation to visit Lahore.—A. P.

REJECT NEHRU REPORT!

MR. RANGA IYER'S SUGGESTION

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar, member of the All-India Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution which he will move at the forthcoming meeting of the A-I C. C at Delhi, urging the A. I. C. C. to reject the Nehru Report "as it is a gesture of welcome to the Simon Commission". Mr. Ranga Aiyar leaves for Bombay tonight, en-route to Delhi.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE-

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD DECLINES TO PRESIDE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has declined to preside over the annual session of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Calcutta. The Maharaja's name had been suggested for the presidency by the Bengal Branch of the Muslim League, and the proposal had been included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

The Reception Committee of the Provincial Muslim League decided last evening to postpone the annual session of the League in view of the fact that the Council of the All-India Muslim League is holding a meeting to discuss the Nehru Report, on the 12th and 13th November. It is understood that Mr. Hafiz Hidayet Hussein, the President-Elect of the Provincial Muslim League, also favours such postponement.—A. P.

ITALIAN OUTRAGE

GERMAN SEAMAN SHOT

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Civitavecchia—Four German seamen alleged to have been drunk were severely handled by the Italian Customs guard. The latter fired, and killed one of the assailants.—Reuter.

ROUGH ON "REDS" IN POLAND

CENTRAL COMMUNIST COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

LONDON, Oct. 30

Warsaw.—The Russian Police have dissolved the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party operating in southwest Poland and have arrested forty-five persons. Documents seized showed that Party was in direct contact with Soviet Republic of Ukraine, from where it was receiving considerable funds.—Reuter.

LALA LAJPATRAI WARNS GOVERNMENT

"Blow that was Hurled at Us was a Nail in Coffin of Empire"

POLICE ATROCITIES CONDEMNED

"We will Revenge Ourselves by Getting Our Freedom".

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Excitement ran high at a monster public meeting held this evening in the Municipal Gardens outside the Mori Gate. About 15,000 people attended the meeting including a number of ladies. Lala Lajpat Rai in spite of his injuries received as a result of lathi blows near the Railway Station was in the chair. On the dais were seen almost all the prominent national leaders of the Punjab, including leaders who had come from mofussil. Some police officers with a large number of mounted police and constables stood by.

Lala Lajpat Rai rising to speak received a great ovation. The Lala, in the course of his speech, recalled what happened in Lahore in 1921 in connection with a civil disobedience campaign in the days of non-co-operation, how a meeting of the Congress Committee was declared unlawful and how volunteers were beaten and how arrests were made. "But to-day the campaign against the Commission has been met not by hand-cuffs but by lathi blows."

PROMISE TO CONGRESS.

Continuing Lalaji said how at first he was, for reasons of his own, disinclined to join in the demonstrations, but arriving this morning from Etawa when he was informed that orders under Section 144 had been promulgated he at once informed the leaders in charge of the demonstration that he was prepared to go with them wherever they would like him to and incidentally told the audience that the promise he made to the local Congress leaders that, whatever his differences with them he would always be with them in times of emergency; he kept to-day.

BLOWS BY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Proceeding Lalaji said "We determined in the morning to carry out our programme without violating any of the conditions laid down in the rules and we did so. We assembled near the Railway Station and finding barbed wire barricades we made no attempt to cross it. We were absolutely peaceful and gave no provocation to the police to attack us, but unprovoked, a police officer said to be the Superintendent of Police in Lahore whose name was afterwards given as Mr. Scot began to strike with lathies. He gave me two blows and two of his constables gave me another two. One of these blows was aimed at my heart and very near my heart I received a stroke which has caused a bruise sufficiently long and broad.

Continuing Lalaji said: "Similar blows were struck at Mr. Raizada Hansraj whose hand is profusely bleeding even now. Dr. Gopichand, M. L. C. receiver a blow on the head and a mark on his hand was visible. Dr. Alam, M.L.C., and Dr. Satyapal received blows on their arms which are still paining and I can swear by anything sacred to me that none of these gentlemen did anything which deserved this leowardly treatment from the Police.

REMOVAL OF LATHIES.

"Before taking the procession we took care to remove all lathies which nobody in the procession had in his hands in the whole processions consisting of thousands of men. I did not see more than two or three walking sticks of which I had also one. Thank God that I kept cool and in spite of the provocation I did not use my stick or else the situation would have become very serious. I am also thankful to the young men in the procession who obeyed my orders and sat down and did not retaliate, which should have put the European Police Officers on their side to shame. But nothing daunts the arrogance and intoxication born of political power and military strength. Several times I shouted for the name of the Officer who had attacked me pointing him out at my finger. But he had not the courage or the courtesy to give me his name, neither did any one else."

Continuing, Lalaji said, "To start an assault on a crowd unarmed, without that crowd having in the least given them any provocation and without declaring that the crowd to be illegal, or unlawful, without giving any warning, it is the most cowardly thing that can be done by any man, much less by an officer of position. I am on the other hand happy that this Government ruled with the help of these cowards; because the greater their number, sooner will be the dawn of the day of emancipation."

NAIL IN BRITISH EMPIRE'S COFFIN

Continuing his speech, he said: "I want to declare from this platform that the blow that was hurled at us this afternoon was a nail in the coffin of the British Empire. Nobody who has seen it is ever likely to forget it. It has sunk deep into our soul. We have to revenge ourselves of this cowardliness, not by violently attacking them, but by gaining our freedom.

"I wish to warn the Government that, if a violent revolution takes place in this country, the responsibility of bringing about that revolution will fall on such of the European Officers as misbehaved themselves this afternoon. Our creed still stands and we are pledged to struggle by peaceful non-violence. But if the Government and its officers continue to behave like this, I would not wonder if the young men were to go off our hands and do whatever they choose with the object of gaining freedom of their country.

"I do not know whether I shall be alive to see that day, but whether I am alive or dead, if that day is forced on them by the Government, my spirit from behind will bless them for their struggle."

PUT A BANDAGE ON YOUR EYES.

Referring to the Commission, he said: —"If the Government does not want that the Simon Commission should see these demonstrations the best thing for them to do would be to put a bandage over their eyes when they travel from place to place."

Continuing he said, "I am of opinion that the responsibility for the blows that were given to us to-day, by the European Police Officers is shared by those Indians who had been flouting public opinion of the country, expressed their desire to co-operate with the Commission. I think they are abetors of this crime, if not original perpetrators thereof, and we wish to deal with them too when we carry on our struggle successfully."

He further contended that the evidence tendered before the Simon Commission in Poona have proved the folly and the uselessness of giving evidence before this Commission. "I repeat", declared Lala Lajpatrai, "that the object with which the Commission was appointed was to make an exhibition of our failings, before the world."

CRITICISM OF DR. AMBEDKAR'S REMARKS.

Continuing he severely criticised Dr. Ambedkar's remarks before the Simon Commission that the efforts of the distinguished Indians towards the amelioration of the conditions of the Depressed Classes were confined to platforms only. "I would once more advise you to continue our efforts to gain Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate methods. If we fail, as I am afraid we are bound to, we shall retire from the field and let you have the full control of the situation to do as you please" concluded Lalaji, amidst deafening cheers.

Dr. Satyapal while trying to protect Lajpatrai from a lathi blow, it is alleged received the first lathi blow on his thumb which bled profusely.

Mr. Bodhraj, M.L.C., and Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, it is also alleged, sustained slight injuries.

It is further alleged that after the assault, some of the leaders among whom were some M.L.C.s requested both orally, and in writing, the names of the Police officials who were responsible for the as-

(Continued on page 8)

WAR ON JAPANESE COMMUNISTS.

500 COMMITTED TO TRIAL

STRICT MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Tokio.—Seven months ago police rounded up a thousand Communists after the general election. Since then others have been arrested, and as a result of these arrests, four to five hundred persons have been committed to trial, which will probably take place early in 1929. The Majority of the accused are young intellectuals and Socialist students whom public opinion is generally inclined to regard as indiscreet and deserving of admonition rather than penal punishment, but the authorities regard the matter as very serious. The amnesty on the occasion of the enthronement has been extended to tens of thousands of prisoners but not to the accused.

Meanwhile extraordinary precautions are being taken in connection with the enthronement of the Ex-Emperor on 10th November. It is reported that five thousand "suspected persons" will be detained temporarily or under strictest supervision during the ceremonies.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

GOES THROUGH HALF THE EVIDENCE

LONDON, Oct. 30.

About half the evidence before the Butler Committee may now be said to have been dealt with. Sir Leslie Scott at the Committee's yesterdays sitting concluded his explanation of the first volume of evidence which comprises the bulk of more important matters that are being considered and will now deal with three remaining less bulky volumes.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

QUESTION IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

In view of the impending constitutional changes in India, Mr. Hoskappa Krishnarao urged in the Mysore Assembly that the Durbar might keep the people informed of the steps taken in furtherance of the associations of Mysore towards equal partnership in a Federated self-governing India.

The Dewan assured the house that everything possible had already been done in this connection.—A. P.

NEHRU MARCHIL VARUL'S ACTIVITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha has again come out with a series of aimless criticism in his usual form. In the "Bombay Chronicle", dated the 29th October, his first choice has fallen up on His Excellency Lord Irwin and I have been considered as the second best. It is really difficult to connect the chain of ideas expressed in his letter dealing with my humble activities. My membership of the Age of Consent Committee does not preclude me from doing any other public work if I chose to do so. One really fails to understand what is the connection between my election as the Deputy President of the Assembly and the Nehru Report. Most certainly my election, in the teeth of opposition on the part of Pundit Motilal Nehru and his party, was due to the wholehearted efforts of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and I have the greatest respect and regard for him, not because he made my election as a personal cause of his own, but because of his invaluable services for his country and community but it does not follow that on that account I have sold my conscience to him and would blindly follow him on every question. As regards the Ratio question even most distinguished students of political economy were divided in their opinion and it was considered by one section that the 1.6 Ratio was more favourable to the importer and the tenantry of the country.

If Mr. B. F. Bharucha really considered the Calcutta League Resolution as worthy of congratulations, he could not, conscientiously, put his seal of approval on the Nehru Report, which has ignored both the Calcutta League and the Madras Congress Resolutions of December 1927. I have read and re-read Mr. M. A. Jinnah's statement on the Nehru Report and I find that his views coincide exactly with those of mine on the subject. Like myself he does consider the report as free from defects and free from criticism. Like myself he does not attach a religious sanctity to the report. Like myself he wants the Musalmans to press their claims and like myself he wants the Musalmans to unite and organise.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha must realise that the slavation of India lies in solving the Hindu-Muslim question and not in leaving the Musalmans dissatisfied and those who like myself are honestly trying to bring about this settlement are really serving the cause of the country.—Yours etc.,

MAHOMED YAKUB.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA IN MYSORE.

DISCUSSION IN REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From A Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

Tuesday's proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly were marked with some animation consequent on a special representation made by Mr. Nilgire Sanjiviah, M.L.C., to the effect that steps should be taken by the Government against certain newspapers, which were habitually publishing false and mischievous reports. What has necessitated the representation is a false report in a Madras paper that Mr. Mirza Ismail's presence in a 'howdah' during the Dassarah procession along with H. H. the Maharaja was resented by the Hindus and that there were hostile demonstrations on the way ending in cries of shame as the procession approached the palace.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

In making the representation the mover pointed out that there was great indignation among the people and members of the Assembly on the attempt made by a newspaper even to insult the Maharaja in this way and to give publicity to so false a report. In the speeches that followed, a large majority of which were in favour of the representation, mention was made of the part played by the Press in Mysore generally and of "Veerakisan", a vernacular paper of Bangalore in particular, recently in inflaming public feeling, increasing class and communal hatred and in doing propaganda against certain other important State office. Mention was also made regretting the attitude of certain correspondents now in Mysore that they should be doing propaganda against the Government of H. H. the Maharaja and creating mischief even when they were Government guests. The consensus of opinion of the House was one of strong depreeation against the attitude of the local newspapers generally and against certain correspndents who were giving currency to false and malicious rumours.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE

FRENCH MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—There are indications that the relations between the Church and State are the subject of a lively dispute inside the Coalition Cabinet in connection with two clauses of the budget. Article 70, providing for the restoration to the Church of confiscated property which has not yet been distributed, and Article 71 providing for re-establishment of missionary communities in France. The anti-clerical prejudice of the Radical Socialists has been aggravated by the Pons affair, and M. Herriot, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, is reported to have demanded the rejection of article 71. M. Poincare and M. Briand opposed the demand. Later, M. Doumergue conferred with M. Herriot, but no agreement appears to have been reached.—Reuter.

LONDON-INDIA AIR ROUTE

EXPERTS' SURVEY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The number of Imperial Airways experts are to leave London next week for the survey of the Mediterranean section of the London-India air route. The section of the route from Genoa to Cairo will be operated by means of all-Metal Short Jupiter flying boats, with seating accomodation for 15 passengers. These machines have been developed from the Short-Rolls-Royce flying boat in which a 20,000 mile round-Africa flight was made.—Reuter.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN'S" PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reuters learn by wireless message that the Graf Zeppelin has reported her position as 560 miles due west of extreme southwest of Ireland. The weather is reported to be fair.—Reuter.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT IN MAHARASHTRA

POONA, Oct. 31.

An All-Parties Deputation, including on its personnel Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, S. M. Paranjype, D. V. Gokhale, S. G. Limaye and V. G. Joshi, will make a propaganda tour of the Maharasttra in favour of the Nehru Report. The party visit Ahmednagar on Thursday (November 1) Sugaanner and Nasik on Friday, Jalgaon on Saturday, Dhulia on Sunday, Yeola on Monday and Kalyan on Tuesday night.—A. P.

BULSAR.—At a meeting of railwaymen of Traffic, Locomotive Engineering and carriage departments held here Mr. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Association speaking on the work before us said that the Association under the able guidance of its president Mr Ballabhai Patel was all along earnestly endeavouring to get some improvement in conditions of service.—A. P.

"AN ASSOCIATION OF COUSINS"

Over-Capitalisation, the Cause of Trade Depression.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Mr. N. M. Joshi's further Evidence Before Mill Enquiry Committee

The Bombay Mill Strike Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning when Mr. S. D. Saklatvala continued his reply to Mr. Joshi's statement. To begin with, he asked permission of the Chairman to produce witnesses to give evidence against the complaints made by the Strike Committee regarding the breaches of the agreement. Coming to Mr. Joshi's statement, Mr. Saklatvala criticised it by saying that Mr. Joshi had failed to visualize the industry as a whole. Mr. Joshi's argument, he went on to say, would be reduced to this: that they had to wait indefinitely till the strong mills went to the wall and suffered heavy losses as the weaker mills were doing.

DISCREET EXPRESSIONS.

Mr. Saklatvala then dealt with the allegation of mismanagement which, he said, was levelled at the mill agents in season and out of season. Mr. Joshi was discreet enough to couch his remarks by using the expression "commonly believed." That meant that even Mr. Joshi had his misgivings about the truth of those allegations.

Mr. Joshi: The Tariff Board says so.

Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that what the Tariff Board had said differed very much from Mr. Joshi's allegation. The Tariff Board had made an observation that only a part of the losses was, it was freely believed, due to certain mal-practices on the part of mill agents. The speaker then went on explaining how the agents were doing their level best to effect retrenchment in every possible way. They had succeeded in reducing considerably their overhead charges. Proceeding, he argued that the axe could only be applied where there was the greatest scope for retrenchment. Labour had been touched only as a last resort. The Agents were fighting the Municipality for the reduction in municipal charges. They had their water charges reduced from one rupee to ten annas per thousand gallons. Attempts were being made to get the insurance charges reduced. Correspondence was being carried on to induce the railway authorities to reduce fares. They had, besides, effected reduction in the cost of fuel. Oil fuel had been introduced because it was less costly. They were also fighting the Tatas to get reduction in the rates of electricity.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

When the discussion came to Japanese competition, a Japanese representative of "The Toyo Podar Cotton Mills Ltd." a Japanese Mill in Bombay, who was present at the Conference, assured the Committee that in Bombay there was much scope for improvement. He categorically denied the allegation that the mill industry in Bombay suffered from unfair Japanese competition. The Japanese Government, he said, did not give either any bounty or subsidy to their mill-owners to fight the Bombay mills.

Continuing, Mr. Saklatvala maintained that the wages of the operatives were not so low as they were believed to be.

PROTECTION AS CHIEF REMEDY.

The spokesman of the Millowners' Association gave repeated assurances that on their part the owners had done their best to carry out the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The chief remedy which the Tariff Board had suggested was protection which unfortunately was not granted by Government.

The statement of Mr. Joshi, he remarked, was not worth the paper on which it was written. It was no better than mud-slinging. No responsible man would have indulged in the abuses in which Mr. Joshi had freely indulged.

Refuting the charges against the Directors of Mills, Mr. Saklatvala observed that Directors were there to lay down the general policy of the industry. They need not necessarily have technical knowledge of the industry.

QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Saklatvala then discussed the question of efficiency of management. It was as foolish, he said, for them to claim any extra-efficiency as it was absurd for their critics to accuse them of inefficiency because in times of depression they were not able to make profits. Mr. Joshi, he said, had knocked the bottom of his case by admitting that there was depression even in Lancashire and Japanese mills.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then replied to several new points raised by Mr. Saklatvala. He reiterated his belief that over-capitalisation was one of the causes of trade depression. The great handicap in the way of mill industry, he said, was the fact that financiers and bankers were in absolute charge of the industry. The remedy which the mill-owners were proposing to adopt was, in his opinion, calculated to perpetuate the weakness of weaker mills. Mr. Joshi humorously remarked that the Cotton Association and Mill-owners' Association were all associations of cousins. If one brother was a member of the Cotton Association, another brother was a member of the Mill-owners' Association. The whole thing was nothing but a family affair which was very cleverly managed.

Mr. Joshi then met the argument of Mr. Saklatvala that because the workers had continued the strike for a period of six months, they had made savings out of their wages. The secret of the strike, he said, lay in the utter poverty of workers. Poverty was the strength of poor men. It was, in fact, nature's compensation.

In a brief statement, Mr. S. A. Dange tried to make out that the strike was an inevitable outcome of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the biggest financiers to crush the weaker mills.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the complaints regarding breaches of agreement, of which both the parties accused each other.

QUESTION OF MUSTERS.

In the agreement of October which put an end to the strike, it is definitely stated that "The question of musters shall not arise." There have been acute differences of opinion between the two parties as to the exact interpretation of this particular term of the agreement. The Labour leaders interpreted it to mean that the conditions as regards wages and number of men prevailing in March 1927 should continue for the period between the resumption of work and the report of the Committee. The owners interpreted it to mean that conditions as regards number of men prevailing in March 1928 should remain unaltered during the interim period. Mr. Jennings, the Director of Information, who was personally present at the Conference of Oct. 4, was examined by the Committee on the interpretation of the term. Mr. Jennings explained the agreement to connote the meaning that the question as regards the number of men to be taken back on service after the strike was called off, should not be a matter for dispute. That meant that all the men who were working when the strike began, had to be taken back if they were willing to resume work.

Mr. Joshi: Don't you think that the amount of work which each worker was doing should be the same?

Mr. Jennings further explained that for wages the conditions of 1927 prevailed, while for work and number of operatives the conditions of 1928 prevailed. If any individual was called upon to do more work now than what he was doing when he went on strike, then certainly the spirit of the agreement was not kept in that case.

The Committee then considered complaints against the Toyo Poddar mills. Workers' representatives alleged that this mill had not observed any term of the agreement except such as would benefit its working. It was trying to work three looms in some sheds although it was not included in the list of mills specified in the agreement. The Managing Director of the Mill, who was examined by the Committee, denied the allegations made against the mill.

After several witnesses were examined in connection with complaints regarding the breaches of agreement by various mills, the Committee adjourned till Thursday.

MILLOWNERS AND BREACH OF AGREEMENT TERMS

We have received copies of the correspondence between the Managing Director, Toyo Poddar Cotton Mills Ltd. and Mill-owners' Association concerning the allegations made by local Labour leaders against the mills charging them with breach of certain terms of agreement. The correspondence will be published on the next issue of the "Chronicle."

LALA LAJPATRAI WARNS GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

sault. But it is stated, the names were not revealed.

Pandit Malaviya who was at the back of the procession in a Tonga went in front of the procession just before the cordon line of the Police officials, when he heard beating was going on. But the assault had by that time ceased.

The leaders in spite of the assault waited there with the huge procession at their back, strictly following the programme previously arranged.

Every now and then the shout "Simon Go Back" went up, the big crowd standing by, betraying no sign of violence.

At the news that the Commission's Special has arrived, thousands of black flags were raised. The procession waited there till the Central Committee's Special had arrived, and received it with the same demonstration.

Shortly after three o'clock the procession dispersed.—Free Press.

PRESS MEN ROUGHLY HANDLED

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Following in the trial of rough handling of demonstrationists on the arrival of the Simon Commission this afternoon two representatives of the press who were allowed necessary ipasses for admission into the platform also had an unique experience. It is understood that when a representative of the "Tribune" who is a senior hand on the staff was crossing a barrier for going to the platform he was challenged by Police Officers on duty. He then showed his pass to the Senior Superintendent of Police who questioned him of the authenticity of the pass. He was then arrested by the order of the Senior Superintendent and taken to the Railway Police Thana where he was searched and all his purse, paper and pencil were taken possession of. He was subsequently let off and he came back to the Office without attending the function.

A representative of the "Hindu Herald" who was crossing the barbed barricade was arrested by an European Officer and was not allowed to go to the next barrier where the processionists were standing; several other officers having intervened in the meanwhile the matter ended peacefully.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL VERSION

"LALA LAJPATRAI'S UMBRELLA" BROKEN

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The official version of yesterday's incidents is now available. It is stated that processions and meetings were never absolutely forbidden, and meetings were never forbidden at all. The only processions forbidden were those which had not had the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Police. The number of demonstrators that actually came to the railway station was variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, the latter being the absolute maximum. At the railway station, moveable barbed wire barricades were put across the entrances from the main roads from the city to the station. The barricade, across the road leading from Landa bazaar which was the road the demonstrators came, did not cover the whole width of the road by about four or five feet.

At one time an attempt was made by parts of the crowd to force their way through the cap and either then or just before stones were thrown at the police holding the barricade. One European was hit by a stone. In an effort to prevent a breach of the barricade the police used lathis on those agitators whom they could reach. It is certain Lala Lajpatrai's umbrella was broken, and it is believed that he and some other persons near the barricade were struck by lathies. It is not believed that they received injuries. At about seven o'clock the procession emerged from Lahori Gate and showed an intention of moving towards Anarkali. They were held up and dispersed.—A. P.

HIS MANLY STAND

"CHRONICLE'S" FELICITATIONS TO LALA LAJPAT RAI

The following is the copy of a telegram sent to Lala Lajpat Rai by the staff of the "Chronicle":—

"Lala Lajpat Rai, care "People," Lahore.

Hearty congratulations on behalf of self and colleagues of "Chronicle" on your courageous stand in face of unprovoked assault. Hope it will stiffen boycott of Simon Commission.—BHELVI."

PANDIT NEHRU'S WIRE TO LALAJI

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to Lala Lajpatrai and other Lahore leaders who were assaulted by the police yesterday:

"Returned last night. Just heard of the cowardly assault by official hooligans. Regard it as our first great victory. Blows aimed at you have really hit the bureaucracy hard and I see it tottering before us. Trust Lahore will march undaunted from victory to victory and the other places which Simon Commission will visit will follow Lahore's noble example. Hope your injuries not serious. Please wire condition. I am ready to join you if necessary."—A. P.

ARMED DACOITS HOLD UP TRAIN

ENGINE DRIVER'S PLUCK

GUN PRESENTED AT HEAD OF GUARD

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A goods train is reported to have been held up by armed dacoits at a lonely spot surrounded by jungles and marshes near Dum Dum, on the E. B. Railway, yesterday.

The Parcels Express had apparently been looted while it was in motion, and the goods train ran into a piecegoods bale which had been thrown on to the line. The driver of the latter uncoupled his engine and drove at full speed to Dum Dum from where it returned with Police and railway officers, but on its arrival at the scene of the hold-up, no trace of the dacoits could be found.

"SHOOT HIM"

The driver of the goods train, however, stated that as the goods train came to a halt, seven men headed by a Bengali, advanced on the train. One of them presented a gun at his head, his confederates at the same time shouting in English, "Shoot him".

The driver, however, managed to divert their attention to the bale of piecegoods, and while they were occupied in removing it, he made for Dum Dum to give the alarm.—A. P.

ENGINEERS CONQUER ALPS

RAILWAYLINE LINKS FRANCE AND ITALY

LONDON, Oct. 30

Paris.—The achievement of a magnificent engineering feat was marked by the inauguration to-day of Nicecomi Railway, piercing the Alps and linking up the Riviera directly with Turin and consequently with Switzerland and Central Europe. The Opening ceremony was held at the international station at Breil.

M. Tardieu, the French Minister of Public Works, in a speech, declared that "it was the duty of France and Italy to now understand and love each other better. To-day's ceremony is a symbol of that rapprochment". Signor Giurati, the Italian Minister of Public Works, replied that the inauguration of the line was bound to favour Italo-French rapproachment.—Reuter.

GENL. HENRY GOURAUD.

TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

General Henri Gourand has accepted the invitation of the Viceroy and Sir William Birdwood to visit India.—Reuter.

London.—The Gazette announces that the King has appointed Lieut. Colonel Sir Arthur Barcy Gordon Bannerman as Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to his Majesty vice Mr. H. P. Hansell resigned, the King has appointed Mr. Hansell as Extra Gentleman Usher to his Majesty.—Reuter.

London.—Sir John Bennett has been appointed High Commissioner for Newfoundland in London in succession to Captain Victor Gordon whose death occurred on 6th October.—Reuter.

New York.—The death has occurred of Robert Lansing, diplomatist and adviser

SALSETTE CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the conclusion of the hearing the appeal by Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Waria as regards the rights in a village on the Island of Salsette Lord Dunedin announced that as their Lordships held differing views the case would be heard again before an entirely fresh board.—Reuter Special.

TREATMENT OF RACING OFFENDERS

W. I. T./C. STEWARDS' WELCOME ATTITUDE

"Truth" of London writes in its issue of 26th September:—

I do not know if the change is due to the infusion of new blood into the W. I. T. C. but that body is certainly improving on its previous record in its treatment of racing offenders. A week or two ago I described how a jockey Morris had his licence suspended for crooked riding, an experience by no means unique in his career. I have now learnt that 12 trainers and 14 jockeys signed a joint petition to the W. I. T. C. asking the Stewards to reconsider the order cancelling Morris's licence. The very proper answer of Stewards to this piece of impertinence was to censure the petitioners for a breach of discipline and to caution the signatories about their future conduct in similar circumstances.

Racing men in England will be dumbfounded at this action on the part of the trainers and jockeys. An incident of this sort would be quite impossible here but I suppose the past leniency of the W. I. T. C. Stewards towards transgressors made the signatories to the protest believe that they could take any liberty they liked. Morris disgraced himself, and if his brother racing men think he did nothing wrong or merely venial, as their protest would imply, it explains why scandals have been so prevalent recently on the Bombay Turf.

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GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

SPEECHES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF P. & T. R. ASSOCIATION

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, the Honorary Joint Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at the annual general meeting held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay on Wednesday, in supporting the resolution moved by the President for accepting and adopting the report and audited accounts of the Association:—

"Mr. President and Friends,—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by the President. Many important events have taken place during the last year in the history of Indian Railways. The Indian members of the Assembly are taking more interest in Railway improvements than in the past, yet it is regretted that the control of the Assembly over Railway Board is not yet secured, and the public opinion is still flouted by the Railway Board. Even a just demand to appoint an Indian on the Railway Board is not accepted for years together under the plea that there is no single Indian capable of working on the Railway Board. My friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did well in asking the Railway member whether he knows of any Indian born who will be fit to be a member of the Railway Board. Last year Sir Robert MacLean, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway resigned to join the Vickers Limited on better prospects. Although our Association had honest differences with him, yet I may say that the G. I. P. Railway and the travelling public have lost the services of an able man. On 15th March 1927 our Committee invited him to tea party to wish him a bon-voyage.

REPRESENTATION ON ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The question about the representation of this Association on the Local Advisory Committee of the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways has not yet been settled. Last year our then President Mr. Lalji Naranji, was nominated by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway on his committee, and our committee thanked the Agent for the same. At the same time we requested the Agent to give us the right of direct representation in future. In reply the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway informed us that Mr. Lalji Naranji was nominated by him not because he was President of our Association. Sir Henry Freeland in the first meeting of the committee promised to wait and see the working of the committee for some time and then to reconsider the question of our representation when I was not on the committee. I regret that that promise has yet to be fulfilled by his successor, my friend Sir Earnest Jackson. The argument not to increase the number of membership does not hold because since then seats are given to the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, and to a member from Rajputana. I do not understand how it effects the working of the committee by a mere fact that there is one seat more or less. The M. S. M. and S. I. Railways have given seats to the representatives of the Railway Passengers' Association, Madras, and the Belgaum Railway Mandal on their Advisory Committees. I thank the Agents of the M. S. M. and S. I. Railways for giving representations to those Passengers' Associations. I warn all the Railway Administrations in India that a day is not far when Passengers' Association will be established in all the principal towns and Provinces of India and they will unite together and will co-operate with the public and Railway Company to make better facilities on the Railways in India. Unfortunately our Association the first and foremost in India established in 1915 is not yet recognized by the Agents of the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I wish to make the following practical suggestions to the Agents of both the Railway Companies and the Railway Board. It is most desirable to have an office on all the principal stations in India where public can get all the necessary information, also the Passengers Superintendent appointed by the Railway Board should be found there whenever required by the public. At present these officers who are retired military men are not to be found at any particular place on the station and hence public do not get their services. A representative of the Passengers' Association should have easy access to the said offices that he may be enabled to give help to passengers. The Railway Company should issue free passes on the line at least once a year to the representatives of the Passengers' Associations. From my personal experience I have seen that many defects could be found out and improvements suggested by the Secretaries of the Passengers' Association, if they went on a tour from time to time. I have found during my tours that generally at big stations Station Masters whose duty it is to look to the comforts of the passengers are busy in talking either with their friends or with the railway staff when Mail passengers and Fast trains pass their station. The Railway Company should issue a circular preventing such uninvited people coming on the platforms to pass their time in talking with the staff or with passengers who come in or go out in trains.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

I have the pleasure to announce that since the formation of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, our Association has been able to redress numerous grievances of the suburban passengers. The Committee has secured the confidence and co-operation of the public, and is in direct touch with them. The most important question on which our committee had a correspondence was about the free luggage.

HARDSHIPS ON STEAMERS.

After referring to the horrors of the sinking of S.S. "Tukaram" and S.S. "Jayanti", the speaker proceeded:—

"Our Committee has from time to time protested in press against the ill-treatment meted out to passengers and have written to B.I.S. Co. Ltd., to inquire into the allegations and make improvements. Our Committee had appointed a sub-committee to go on deputation to Sir Leslie Hudson of the B.I.S.N. Co. The Company has made inqpiries and issued orders to give no cause for complaint to passengers."

In conclusion Mr. Nensey narrated the history and activities of the Association.

MR. GAMAT'S OBSERVATIONS.

The following are some of the observations made by Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Hon. Joint Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at the meeting:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—During the tenure of my office for the last 5 years as a Joint Secretary of this Association, I have known how indefatigable my colleague Mr. Nensey has been in his endeavours to make the Association a progressive body, and how praiseworthy and constant his efforts in this direction have been. A number of people approach the Association periodically to seek for help for some grievance or another. In some cases the Association has been completely successful in the help it tendered, but in others it had to rest content, because of its financial condition, with giving advice only. The Executive Committee on being made aware of this fact, have resolved to collect a standing fund of Rs. 10,000 to be devoted to this end. The amount, when we look to the needs of the Association would be an inadequate one, but it will be at least of partial help and will enable us to carry on part at least of the valuable work that otherwise would have to be left over. It is hoped, therefore, that the public will generously respond to the call and realize the hopes of the Association to make the fund an accomplished fact before long.

Now I must make a few observations on our two local Railways, the G.I.P. and the B. B. & C. I. The fares on both these lines have been reduced recently, but inspite of the reductions the level of the fares on the North-Western and East Indian Railways have not been touched. The fares for 3rd classes on the N. W. Railway are the cheapest, and it is hoped that our Railways also will bring theirs to the same level before long when their finances improve. The real and the most pressing grievance of the 3rd class passenger at present is not so much the fare, but the scant accommodation allotted to him on the various passenger and mail trains. He has hardly seating accommodation even for very long journeys. Fancy to yourselves, Gentlemen, a 3rd class compartment packed to its fullest capacity with human beings huddled, close together all seated erect, rising only for necessities of nature, and all bound from Bombay to far off stations passing two nights and days in trains. Is this not a pitiable and inhuman sight especially in a long-distance train travelling in the hot season in Upper India with the sun warming the body of the carriage itself? The Indian Army had very good reasons for reducing the seating accommodation for the Indian Troops when moved from station to station. Then, why cannot the Railways fall in line, and fix the seating accommodation for ordinary public at least on long-distance trains in accordance with the military requirements? The first relief, therefore, should be to allot greater room to passengers in 3rd class compartments. The carrying capacity of the 3rd class carriages on the trains of course would thus be reduced by about 15 to 20 per cent. and consequently if the Railway Companies fear a reduction in revenues, the following two remedies may be tried to save against losses. As it is, first class carriages on most of the slow passenger trains run empty, and thereby take up valuable room ousting lower class accommodation which is far more indispensable. Some measures should be found.

In conclusion I would add that it is a pity that important matters do not receive the attention of the Railway Board. If five Associations like ours were to be referred to, the Board would be able to know the directions in which they have to extend their operations towards mitigating the hardships of the 3rd class passengers. And I would urge early recognition of our Association both by the Railway Board and by our local Railway Administrations.

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CHEAP RATES.

A FEATURE OF THE G. I. P.

ALLEGATION AGAINST GYMKHANA MEMBER.

INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Datta V. Parashare presented the following information against Baburao B. Shirodker charging him with insult and assault.

I am the manager of Y. T. Riwadkar and Co., who have a refreshment stall in the Hindu Gymkhana at Kennedy Sea Face. I know the accused who is a member of the Gymkhana.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, accused and some other members were witnessing a match on the Islam Gymkhana ground. The accused wanted tea to be served him on that ground. I sent word to accused with my servant that tea could be served only on the pavilion, and on our ground and not outside. Accused thereupon abused me. He came to the pavilion and was abusing me and my servants. I requested accused not to use abusive language and was prepared to serve anything he wanted in the pavilion. He asked for a bottle of lime-juice. I served it in a glass and kept it on a table. Accused wanted the glass to be sent to the Islam Gymkhana ground. As I did not agree accused came back abusing me and rushed upon me. My servant tried to intervene when accused pushed him. Accused attempted to assault me when another member Dr. Pathare intervened and took away the accused. But for the intervention of Dr. Pathare I might have been seriously assaulted. The accused dashed the glass containing lime-juice in the hall of the pavilion.

Under these circumstances I charge the accused as above and pray for a process against him and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MADRAS.—Enquiries at the headquarters of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway show that the work of repairing breaches and building bridges is being pushed on vigorously but the authorities are afraid that through communication between Madras and Calcutta may not be resumed before the beginning of December.—A. P.

Dr. Besant, accompanied by Mr. B. Shiva Rao, leaves Madras for Bombay on Wednesday (31st October) night, en route to Delhi, to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the sub-committee of the Nehru Committee.—A. P.

NEW DELHI.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin inspected the Punjab demonstration train on Monday afternoon at the Delhi main station.—

NEW DELHI.—It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Joint Secretary Education Department Government of India for a period of two years the first instance, the appointment taking effect from December next.—A. P.

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AYURVED V. WESTERN MEDICINE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When a person here embarks on the futile task of defending Ayurveda against Western Medicine, however ridiculous his position may be, he generally meets with a good deal of sympathy and encouragement from people whose views on the subject are more sentimental and patriotic than rational. Let me frankly also add, from people whose views are bitterly opposed to things Western. Such being the case, I am sure Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen's article in defence of Ayurveda which was recently republished in your columns, will find a host of supporters and sympathisers. I shall not be surprised to find presumptuous Hakims and Vaids come out now to tell us how they have cured cases which had baffled M.D.'s of London and F.R.C.S's of England. After this, the unsophisticated will be left to wonder on the marvel's of Ayurveda and its secrets unknown to Western Medicine! Meanwhile, most of the educated and rich Indians in time of serious illness will prefer to trust their lives in the hands of Western doctors, however much they may praise Ayurveda when they are well.

In his defence of Ayurveda, as published in your columns, the learned Kaviraj, who is, of course, an interested party, has not in any way enlightened us in what respect Ayurveda can claim, if not superiority, but at least equality with Western Medicine, though he refers us to some of his publications and the unwise pronouncements of some ex-high officials on the subject, including Lord Hardinge and Surgeon-General Sir Charles Pardey Lukis. Every intelligent person, surely, understands that such pronouncements, were made to humour a certain class of people, and that the decision of the Government in certain provinces to tolerate this system is also for the same reasons. These political gestures must not be taken to represent the real views of these European officials on the subject. Despite our ignorance of Sanskrit, one wonders why so many things were unknown to these ancient Indian sages. Why, for instance, anti-septics and aseptic surgery were unknown to them and to their disciples until these were discovered in the West for the benefit of mankind all over the world. Why was it left to the West to discover X-rays and other scientific instruments with marvellous precision from which medical science has benefitted? How it is that these ancient Rishis did not know anything about the microscope that reveals to us the changes that take place in our tissues in diseased conditions? To-day, medicine is studied as a science while in the days of the Rishis it was all guess work. Whatever the partisans of this obsolete system may say to the contrary, which, of course, they cannot prove, these ancient sages could not have possessed all the scientific knowledge and methods which enable the modern physicians to make their differential diagnosis, without which medicine would be pure Empiricism and quackery. So it was in the olden days whether in India or elsewhere.

I do not deny that these ancient practitioners may not have had a primitive and empirical method to work upon, which may not have been identical with the better known methods of the Greek and Arab physicians. The question is, was that method correct and reliable? Was it based on accurate knowledge from experiment, observation and verification such as are claimed by modern medicine? If not, why seek to perpetuate a system that might have been useful in its time but out of question no? What was the real knowledge possessed by those ancient practitioners? Was their knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Therapeutics identical with modern knowledge? If not, what was it, and how can there be two different systems of these sciences? If the modern system is wrong, then it must be shown that Ayurveda was right. Just as there cannot be two different systems of Geography, Astronomy and Mathematics, there cannot be two different systems of a knowledge how our body is built, how it functions, and how diseases assail it. One, therefore, is curious to know what the ancient Vaids and Hakims knew of Anatomy, Pathology, and physiology these three sciences study of medicine and surgey. What were the methods at their disposal to study these sciences and what proofs have we that they did possess such knowledge?

Will any supporter of Ayurveda maintain that that system was so perfect and good that India has no need of the modern Western medical science? If not, what is the use of insisting on a system that is obsolete? Everything in this world is a product of evolution. Modern medicine is as much a child of ancient medicine as the palace was evolved from the rut, or the ocean liner from the humble sailing ship. The partisans of Ayurveda claim that it should be widely taught and that its students should be given full facilities to learn Anatomy, Physiology and other sciences that are necessary for studying modern medicine. The moment they will do so, they will cease to learn Ayurveda; they will become modern medical students. What then is left for the study of Ayurveda? The properties of certain indigenous drugs! If this is not a farce enacted by ignorant partisans, well, I do not know what it is then. It is intolerable to think that side by side with the spread of modern scientific medicine, an obsolete system must be kept alive under the pretext that it suits the people of the country better. This is all pure bush. Poor people in India have just as much right to be protected from empiricism and quackery as anywhere else.

If Ayurveda was so efficient, it is strange that Indian doctors who have studied in Europe do not come forward and proclaim this. We have in India now a large number of highly qualified Indians in medicine and surgery whose views on the subject would be very illuminating. They are, I am sure, not less patriotic than the partisans of Ayurveda. Yet, not one of them comes forward to support the extravagant claiming of the Ayurvedists. If they do not condemn it publicly (evidently through fear of being considered unpatriotic), they certainly do not support it publicly. Why?

It is only in India that such a thing is possible—trying to resuscitate a thing that is dead and gone. No; this was also tried in Japan half a century ago. There also, some bigots tried to oppose the introduction of Western Medicine and to protect the indigenous system. Commonsense there prevailed, and to-day we find the Japanese in the forefront of scientific medical knowledge, and their savants have already benefitted humanity with new discoveries in medical sciences.—Yours, etc.,

DIOGENES.

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THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Tata Construction Co. Ld. was held at Bombay House at 3 p.m. on Tuesday Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presiding.

The directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1928 stated:

The net profit earned during the period under review amounts to Rs. 5,67,643-12-6, as against Rs. 4,68,737-11-5 for the previous year. Adding the balance of Rs. 58,484-12-5 brought forward from the last Balance Sheet, the amount comes to Rs. 6,26,128-8-11, and your Directors recommend disposal of this amount as follows:—

(i) For Reserve Fund ...Rs. 56,764-0-6,
(ii) (a) For Depreciation on Plant & Machinery. Rs. 47,870-12-0, (b) For Additional Depreciation on Plant and Machinery Rs. 47,870-12-0 95,741-8-0 Carried forward... Rs. 1,52,505-8-6

8. Considering the general depression in trade, your Company has been kept comparatively busy and the results, will, we trust, be considered satifactory.

In accordance with Article 118 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and they offer themselves accordingly.

A shareholder then asked the chairman as to why Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia was not allowed to be a shareholder and his transfer application was refused. The chairman replied that it was within the discretion of the directors and the shareholders could not discuss that question. The same shareholder then pointed out some discussion in the Municipal Corporation and there were ugly rumours about the company.

The chairman: I will not allow to discuss this matter which is sub judice. Besides it does not reer to this Company.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand then replied to several questions in regard to the working of the company and the report was adopted unanimously. The dividend as recommended by the directors was then approved, and Mr. N. M. Muzumdar and Mr. J. D. Ghandy were relected directors for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE

It has been decided by the "Sports Committee" of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute to arrange for sports at the forthcoming Social Gathering of the members of the said Institute during the Diwal Holidays running from 11th to 13th November 1928.

Out of the many items in the programme the following are the three items wherein any sportsman can take part i. e. they are open for competition:—Malkamb (Entrance Fee. Re. 0-8-0) Putting the Shot (Entrance fee Re. 0-4-0). Five Mile Race (Entrance Fee Re. 1-0-0).

Those desirous of taking part in this open competition can communicate with the undersigned (for particulars regarding time, place etc.) and enrol their names on or before the 5th November.

CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Catholic residents of Bassein in the Thana District was held on Sunday the 28th October, 1928 in the Thomas Baptista School Hall, Papdi, for establishing a Catholic Club with a Library to be housed at the premises of the Thomas Baptista School Hall (By kind permission of the Bombay East Indian Associan) Dr. V. A. M. Pereira presided.

It was unanimously resolved that a Club, under the name and style "The Catholic Social Club, Bassein," be established for the purpose of promoting the moral, social, educational and physical welfare of the Catholics of Bassein, and a donation list be circulated in order to collect funds for equipping the Library and defraying other preliminary expenses.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD

NEW BRANCH OFFICE IN CEYLON OPENED

General Motors India Limited has opened a branch office at No. 1, Front Street, Colombo to serve the needs of users of General Motors products in Ceylon. The branch office is in charge of Mr. G. L. Godden who before coming out to the East was General Motors representative in England and was later appointed the Assistant Sales Manager of the Assembly Plant at Java. It should be stated that the main object of opening the present branch at Colombo is to facilitate the delivery of cars and trucks to buyers of General Motors products and will not in any way affect the status of dealers handling the business of General Motors in the Ceylon territory, who will as hitherto be responsible for the selling of cars and trucks in the Ceylon territory. Ceylon has a population of nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants and has an area of 25,000 square miles, including 24,051 miles of transportation roads.

Messrs. C. A. Hutson & Messrs. Rowlands Garages Limited, who have been long established in Ceylon, are at present General Motors dealers in Ceylon.

MAHAR VATANDARS MEETING.

On Sunday the 28th October 1928 a huge meeting of the Mahar Vatandars was held at Valpakhadi, Mazagon, to support the Mahar Watan bill and to call 1st Mahar Watandar Provisional Conference in December next. Mr. D. V. Pradhan of the Samaj Samata Sangh presided.

Resolutions giving full support to the Bill and to other to call Provisional Conference in Bombay were adopted in the meeting.

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The WEST END "Jaz" ALARM never sleeps. It keeps faithful guard over Time, recording the seconds, the minutes and the hours with an accuracy never before attained in a time-piece.

The consistent dependability of the WEST END "Jaz" ALARM is not accidental. The strongly-made and finely-adjusted movement makes it possible and ensures a long life of time-keeping service.

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Please mention this paper.

BARDOLI OF NASIK

(Countinued from page 6.)

meeting was, I am told, attended by 7,000 agriculturists from Nampur and surrounding 56 villages, including many peasant-women. At this meeting also, a resolution was passed objecting to the proposals of the Settlement Officer.

The points I want to emphasize in connection with the District Conference mentioned above, and this public meeting are, first, that the resolutions passed therein do not make the slightest mention of passive resistance or no-tax campaign, and, secondly, that those who have organised these protests, or taken an above part in the movement, are local men, having direct or personal interest in the District, and not outsiders or meddling Sardars from neighbouring places. The "Times of India" has evidently made a heavy draft upon its nervous imagination when it conjures up visions of meddling Sardars disturbing the even tenour of the lives of the agriculturists in the Baglan Taluka and dragging them into an agitation or movement which they do not want and which, perhaps, they do not understand.

With the experiences of Bardoli fresh in the public mind, the thought of following the example of the peasantry of that place is bound to occur to some people. But it is absolutely untrue to say that the agriculturists of Baglan have raised the standard of Non-Co-operation or are clamouring against the proposed increase in land revenue "under threat of a repetition of the Bardoli non-payment campaign." The people of Baglan Taluka fully realize that the time for launching such a campaign is not yet; nor are they without a hope that they will not be driven to it by the action of Government. The future developments of the movement depend entirely upon the attitude of the Government. If the representation of the people are justly and sympathetically considered it is obvious that there can be no no-tax campaign and no appeal for starting it, by whomsoever made, can have any effect. But if the fate of the representations is otherwise, with the growing awakening of the Indian Leviathan, viz., the peasantry of India, as is shown by their successful agitation against the Small Holding Bill, and with the example of Bardoli before them, it is too early to say what decisions the people of Baglan may ultimately adopt.

The "Times" has asked me, along with my colleagues from the District, in the Legislative Council, not to allow our prerogatives to be filched by others. I am as fully jealous of my "prerogatives" as a member of the Legislative Council, as I hope I am alive to my duties and responsibilities as such member. But my "prerogatives" such as they are, and whatever they may be, cannot mean that my constituents in the District should not carry on a legitimate agitation; while, on the other hand, my sense of my duties and responsibilities as a member of the Legislative Council demands that I should protect them and their movements from misrepresentations and unjust attacks. I only hope that the Government will not be misled by such misrepresentations or attacks and that they will not add to the difficulties of the task of a member of the Legislative Council, by callous disregard of the representations, demands and feelings of the people.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN,
M.L.C.

Nasik, Oct. 30.

SUKKUR KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 30.

The Khilafat Conference held at Sukkur has resolved to accept the principles of the Nehru Report but has upheld communal electorates as a necessity.

Interviewed Dr. Ansari stated that the presence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Zafarali Khan, Mr. Habibul Rahman and himself had influenced the decisions of the Sukkur Conference to a great extent in as much as instead of wholesale rejection of the Nehru Report the Conference had accepted the principles of the Report and suggested certain modifications to the Central Khilafat Committee. They were also able to remove many apprehensions and misunderstandings among the Khilafat workers. Dr. Ansari said that questions regarding the separation of Sind and the number of Muslim seats in Bengal and Punjab were settled by public workers of those provinces and the Muslim Community was a gainer by those decisions.

Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were presented with addresses of welcome by the citizens this evening and they addressed a mass meeting on the present situation in the country.

A SEVERE LOSS TO INDIA GOVT.

LORD PEEL'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. S. R. DAS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

In a telegram to Mrs. S. R. Das, through H. E. the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India says that by the death of Mr. S. R. Das, the Government has suffered a severe loss.—A. P.

AIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS

Continued from page 6)

thern Militarists is used to carry on the war against them. Besides controlling the customs, the foreign powers control China's salt tax and postal services. In a word China's internal finance is entirely in the hands of foreigners.

Hence China cannot raise money to run her schools or administer her law courts, and in fact she has no means to meet the growing needs of a modern government. But she must have money, and necessity knows no law. She simply had to follow the line of least resistence and keep up the ancient, antiquated, and self-detrimental tax known as Likin.

The Likin is an inter-district tax, and sometimes there are several such stations in one district. All native goods or goods owned by the Chinese must pay a tax at each of these stations. But foreign goods or goods owned by a foreigner are not subject to this tax. Therefore the foreigner is in a special privileged position and is not subject to the Chinese taxation except the five per cent tariff and two and one half surtax on the goods brought in.

FOREIGN GUN-RUNNERS.

The sixteen years of civil war in China has been fostered by foreign gun runners and adventurers. They and the Chinese militarists consider it a profitable business. Not long ago a writer in the "Saturday Evening Post" asserted that the entire stock of rifles captured by the Italians, following the collapse of the Austrians in the World War, has been sold to the Northern militarists in China. Mr. J. Gunther, London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News", said that the Wanhsein incident in which the British gunboat shelled the town "was caused by a grotesque error made by a gun-running English skipper."

At the Washington Conference of 1922, the British delegation, which was cognisant of the inhuman business being carried on by the foreign adventurers under the cloak of special treaty protection, proposed to introduce measures to stop it. President Harding supported it heartily. But other powers interested in the business objected. Hence it continues unabated. Since the Chinese have no jurisdiction over the foreign ships, foreign warehouses, and foreign concessions, they are the most convenient places to do this sort of business. In a respectable Chinese district a foreigner may keep houses of ill-fame or low-class hotels. The Chinese authorities not only have no power to stop the business, but cannot even peep into their premises, since they have no jurisdiction over them. A foreigner's house in the Chinese territory is practically a foreign nation within China.

EVOLUTION V. REVOLUTION.

Revolution always causes unnecessary waste, hardship, and misery. But sometimes it seems that there is no other way out. When rights, pride and honour are involved, men are no longer rational beings. Moderation looses its appeal and reason becomes impotent. The American colonies found it necessary to revolt because they could not gain their ends by a programme of peaceful evolution. So it has been with the revolutions of other nations. It is human nature that those who gain privileges will not relinquish them unless they are forced to. The watchword in international circles seems to be "they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can." But now China is aroused and I fear half measures will not satisfy her. She is demanding her full rights and whole freedom. She is tired of hearing the destructive criticism and fault-finding of the powers, who see the mote so clearly in the Chinese eye and cannot see the beam in their own eye. She is weary of the excuse that because China's house is divided the powers cannot return 'some' of the rights taken from her, for the Chinese know that when any vital concessions which the powers want to extort from her are involved, that sort of question never troubles their conscience. Then any one or any party can represent the 400,000,000. A Chinese signature attached to such a document is held as a bond. We agree with the powers that China must be responsible, but responsibility rests upon the possession of fundamental rights and personal freedom.

(Concluded.)

"PIONEER" REDUCES PRICE

TO BE SOLD AT A NICKEL PER COPY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

From to-morrow, "The Pioneer" will be sold at an anna per copy. The paper has received a number of congratulatory messages on the occasion of the change, one being from H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces, who hopes that the change now being made will inaugurate a new era in the life of the paper.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a message, writes that "The Pioneer" has courageously undertaken to express and interpret Indian hopes and aspirations with understanding, knowledge and sympathy.—A. P.

Get A Bottle To-day!

The most effective way to cure coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., is to breathe from a handy Peps tablet a natural volatile medicine *direct* into the lungs.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1928

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FERMENT IN THE EAST

Mr. Andrews Explains the Root Cause

WHITE "SUPERIORITY" COMPLEX.

"The East is now becoming the storm centre of the world. What was happening in the West during the terrible war years is beginning to happen in the East," said Mr. C. F. Andrews, speaking at a meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. "If we are to meet the rising forces that are sweeping over the East in wave after wave of emotion, often bitter and often possibly irrational, but always coming right out of the heart of a suffering that we in the West can hardly understand, we shall need all the forces of sympathy, long-suffering, understanding, and love."

India, he said, had become only second to China in her terrible unrest, suffering, and bitterness of heart, and in constantly growing antipathy to the domination and overweening arrogance of the West.

"I read a few days ago," he said, "that in addition to all I knew of the suffering there when I left India four months ago there has come a failure of the rains over a large part of India. That means that in six months' time there will be famine, with which comes disease and death. It seems as if the burden has become too great."

Mr. Andrews told his audience that both Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore had urged him some months ago to come to the West. "It is your duty," they said, "to tell the West that India cannot stand the strain much longer, that the bitterness is increasing, that the old trust and confidence in the Englishman has almost entirely departed, and that distrust and suspicion have come in its place not only in China but in India." These men, perhaps the two most sensitive souls in the world to-day, both loved this country and its people, but that was the thought deep in their minds.

"If the unrest and bitterness become greater, and the misunderstanding on both sides becomes critical," he said, "what can be the end but a greater world conflagration than happened fifteen years ago? The East is the danger-spot to-day. Unquestionably every single day a great excitement of humanity is growing up."

He said the tendency in the West was to think too much of Europe, and to think that all would be well if France and Germany could get along together, or if the Balkans were settled, or if America became pacifist. But the centre of gravity of the world's population had always been in the East. A circle with its centre in Burma and including Java, Japan, and India would contain more than half the human race. The vital fact was that China and India were seething with distress and misery, and that the unrest extended to Java and Japan.

Mr. Andrews said deliberately that he did not thing any other people in the world had been so true to peace, love, gentleness, and the principle of nonviolence as the mass of the Indian people had been throughout their recorded history. There were three-quarters of a million villages in India and a million villages in China whose inhabitants were permeated by the message of Buddha that evil cannot be overcome by evil, but only by good, and that anger cannot be overcome by violence but only by love. That was the heart of Buddha's teaching, and the people loved it.

THE BREATH OF RELIGION.

The Indian word translated as "nonviolence" was the commonest word in the Indian language. It was the breath of the Indian religion. But what was the position to-day? In India it was being openly said that, in spite of all Gandhi had done, the West was still too strong, that it knew only one weapon, the first, and that India would never be respected unless it met the West with the Western weapon.

In reply to a question, Mr. Andrews said that he could give many reasons for India's bitterness, but the deepest of all was something far deeper than any political or economic question; it was a moral question, the arrogance of the white race. It was its consciousness of the superiority complex of the West that had made the inferiority complex of the East so painful.

A woman in the audience, who said she came from the Southern States of America, pointed out that the great difficulty in the way of equality in the social relations of the Eastern and Western races was the problem of inter-racial marriages.

Mr. Andrews said he recognised the difficulty of that problem, but it would have to be faced. Only a few years ago people were afraid to face the sex question, and they still shirked this other problem.

"I am going to study the question," he said, "and for that purpose I am going to the Southern States of America and on to the West Indies and Africa. The problem will inevitably become more urgent. Will it be possible for the races in crowded cities to live apart, do they live apart, and would not inter-racial marriages be better than sin?"

Another questioner, who had lived in Mohammedan villages in India, had been distressed by cruelties he had seen, and did not consider that the Mohammedans bore out the lecturer's description of Indian gentleness. Mr. Andrews said that he had also lived in many Indian Mohammedan villages, and he had been impressed by the effect that India had had on her Mohammedans. He had lived in other Mohammedan countries and had found that Islam in India was not Islam of those other lands.—"Manchester Guardian."

MAN LEARNS HE IS A "WOMAN."

OFFICIAL TANGLE.

A Leeds business man has made the disconcerting discovery that officially he is a woman.

He is Mr. Ellis Miller, a British-born subject, aged forty-five. Recently Mr. Miller desired to visit the Continent, and applied for a passport. Instead of a passport, however, he received a formal application for a copy of his birth certificate.

Mr. Miller was born in Hull on June 1, 1883, and in order to satisfy the officials at the passport office he sent the necessary fee and full particulars to Somerset House, asking that the certificate should be forwarded as soon as possible.

He received a reply intimating that no such person as he claimed to be existed. Mr. Miller was seriously perturbed. He asked the superintendent registrar at Hull that the records of births in that city should be searched. He was again informed that no such person as Ellis Miller could be traced as having been born in Hull.

REGISTERED AS "ALICE."

In desperation Mr. Miller came to Hull and inspected the register of births for 1883. Then the mistake of which he is the victim was made plain. He found that he was entered in the register as "Alice, daughter of Jacob and Rachel Miller."

Mr. Miller's parents, people of the Jewish faith, did not speak English well at that time, and there seems little doubt the registrar taking the registration of the birth took it for granted that the child's name was Alice, not Ellis, and without inquiring the sex entered the child as a girl.

It was clear how the mistake had arisen, but it was by no means clear how it could be rectified.

Mr. Miller, or as the authorities persist in describing him, "Miss Miller," has explained the position to Somerset House, and the officials there have sent him another form to fill up, in which he is required to give particulars of his marriage and also to forward a copy of his marriage certificate—but he is a bachelor.

As a last resort he has cabled to his father, who is now living in the United States, to forward an affidavit to the effect that he is Ellis Miller and a male, and not Alice Miller and a female.

SPEED TRAVEL OF THE FUTURE.

VISION OF SIR SEFTON BRANCKER.

"I believe that we are on the threshold of vast and far-reaching developments in air commerce, and that air commerce will benefit every activity in the civilised world," said Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, in his presidential address to the Institute of Transport in London.

He mentioned two interesting developments.

On the through route from Croydon to Karachi, India, about to be inaugurated, mails and passengers will fly to Basle by day, and then be sent by night train to Genoa, where they will again be transferred to aircraft. The passage of the Alps by air will then be avoided and time saved.

The French railway Company connecting Paris with Calais, Sir Sefton understands, has a scheme for the rapid transhipment of mails and passengers from Calais to Dover by air, and their further carriage to London by motor-omnibus.

Sir Sefton warned both railway companies and shipping lines to watch the development of air transport.

He suggested that the shipping lines should, in their future programmes, arrange to carry first-class mail matter and speed passengers by air, and they would then be in a position to build slower, more comfortable and more profitable ships for the ordinary passengers and for the rest of their freight.

"Some scientists," he added, "believe that the speed of sound is a possible attainment—that is, aircraft may be flying at over 700 miles an hour in the next hundred years."

ADVENT OF THE TIGER.

ONLY A LATE EMIGRANT TO INDIA

A writer in the "Field" in the course of a review of Brigadier-General R. G. Burton's "Sport and Wild Life in the Deccan" discusses the question of how the tiger made its entry into India. He remarks that Gen. Burton deals with this question of the tiger's comparatively recent penetration into India, but hesitates to admit that the penetration is as recent as some other authorities would seem to suggest.

In his "Wild Animals in Central India," Mr. A. A. Dunbar Brander states that there is good reason for believing that the trek of the tiger from Central Asia southwards is of comparatively recent date, and emphasises that it seems unlikely that the tiger was familiar to the users of the Sanskrit language, as there is no Sanskrit word for tiger. But adds, "We would also gather from Marco Polo's travels that when he was in India the lion was hunted, and in his day this was the commoner animal of the two; and although he refers to tigers it is not in connection with India."

And again, "In addition, they have not yet become acclimatised and suffer severely from the heat, and are still unable to walk in the sun over bare ground during the hot weather without serious discomfort and considerable damage to their feet. I have seen a tiger's pads completely blistered by being forced over bare trap rock in May. In addition to this the woolly nature of the cubs when born give one the impression that they are equipped for a cold climate."

ABSENCE IN CEYLON.

Gen. Burton agrees "that the tiger is a recent emigrant into India from the north, the most conclusive reason being that it is not found in Ceylon, which would be the case if it reached Southern India before the separation of that island from the mainland. But he does not go so far as Dunbar Brander and appears to scout the idea that the invasion of India by the tiger occurred since the date, of the Sanskrit language—that is, some 3,000 years ago.

He points out that the tiger is found both in Java and Sumatra and adds, "It would be interesting to know, what period of time elapsed since the separation of Ceylon from the mainland, or what is still more important, the separation of Java and Sumatra."

It would certainly seem as though both Gen. Burton and Mr. Dunbar Brander suggest that the tiger entered India from the north. There can be no two opinions as to the truth of the idea that the real home of the tiger is Manchuria, or at any rate some part of Siberia. It is here that the tiger is found in his greatest grandeur; it is here that he attains his largest size; it is here that his skin makes a trophy which eclipses almost all others. But because Manchuria is so far to the north of India there is no reason to believe that the tiger entered India from the north. Our own opinion (says the writer in the "Field") is that he entered the country from the east—that is, through Assam.

FROM MALAYA TO ASSAM.

The tiger is distributed throughout China, French Cochin-China, Siam and the Malay Peninsula. Surely it seems more probable that, instead of attempting a trek across the barren deserts of the Pamirs and Northern Tibet, situated at anything from 15,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea, with the mighty barrier of the Himalayas beyond, the tiger first pushed forward his scouts and outposts southwards from Manchuria into China, and thence gradually became established far to the south in what is now Cochin-China and Siam. From these countries, the Malay Peninsula is an obvious and easy step, and it is probable that the tiger crossed into Java and Sumatra before it was known in Assam. From Assam it was a natural journey to India. This hypothesis would seem to explain not only the presence of the tiger in Java and Sumatra, but also its absence in Ceylon, as Ceylon would make the longest step in its emigration.

KEEP THE WORKERS' STATE INVIOLATE.

Woman Delegate's Tribute to Soviet Russia.

I had the good fortune to be conducted over the largest mother and child protection centre in Moscow recently, and this visit proved both a revelation and an inspiration to me.

The centre of which I write is by no means the only institution in Moscow where the children are cared for. Almost every factory has a creche attached where the women workers may leave their children in the hands of competent nurses, and here also medical attention is available for any of the children who are ill free of charge. These creches are maintained partly by the factory administration and partly by the State. Similar institutions exist throughout the country. This is the impression of a woman Delegate just returned from Soviet Russia who writes in the "Working Woman."

On our arrival at the centre we were first shown the "exposition." This consists of several rooms full of diagrams and posters, showing the visiting mothers in clear and simple form how to take care of confinement—for both mother and child—also the correct methods and times of feeding, how to feed after weaning, the need of cleanliness, fresh air, etc., how to clothe the baby, and so on. It also gave an analysis of at what age the largest percentage of babies die and what are the most common causes of death.

EDUCATION BY POSTER.

Two of the rooms were devoted to wax models, showing the processes of pregnancy and childbirth, normal and abnormal, healthy and unhealthy, while there were diagrams and statistics showing that the death rate of the U.S.S.R. is falling—in Moscow and Leningrad even more rapidly than elsewhere.

There was one particularly striking poster in the exposition. This represents a demonstration of babies, with one baby addressing the gathering and various banners bearing the demands and slogands of the babies, such as "We demand clear air!" "We want sunshine!" "We want clean white napkins!" "We demand healthy parents!" etc.

All the information and advice is given in such a simple manner that it can be easily understood by visiting working and peasant women. Last year (1927) 24,000 women visited the institution, 60 per cent. of whom were working women, 15 per cent. peasants, and 25 per cent. unspecified.

After completing our tour of the exposition we were conducted to the women doctor in charge, who acted as our guide and informant for remainder of the visit, and showed us every courtesy and consideration. She, like all other workers there, showed great interest in and enthusiasm for her work.

BABY CARE.

The first section which we were shown was that devoted to the care of babies with the symptoms of infectious diseases. The section is divided into a series of small rooms with a window in each wall, which enables the doctor or nurse to see what is happening in all these rooms at once. These small rooms receive the maximum of fresh air and sunshine, whilst at the same time they are completely cut off from one another so that there is no fear of infection being carried from one room to another. Outside each room is a small ante-room where the doctor washes his or her hands before passing on to the next.

When, or if the symptoms of the suspected disease develop in the child, it is then removed to the section devoted to the particular disease, where the very best medical attention is given to it.

In every ward of this institution there is a laboratory for experimental work by the doctors, and, once or twice each week, the most skilled physicians of the country attend this centre to give the benefit of their superior knowledge and advice to the children and the mothers.

Outside the building is a square park and here those children who can stand the exposure are placed in beds in the sunshine for so many hours each day.

I was particularly impressed with the section devoted to children who had been born with syphils but had been cured. All the kiddies in this section looked so happy and well that it was difficult to believe that they had been born under the curse of such a dread disease. Here, as in other sections where there were children of two, three and four years, they have immumerable toys and a large room in which to play.

In one section we found a little girl of about four years of age setting the diminutive table for tea, setting out the pretty little cups and saucers and various brightly coloured "bibs". The doctor explained to us that each day a different builder would attend to this task, and that they took a tremendous pleasure in assuming this responsibility. This was obvious from the manner of the little tot who was performing the task before our eyes—she wore such an air of importance!

STATE AND CHILDREN.

Here also we saw fruit, milk, wholemeal bread and other health-giving and digestive foods upon which the children live. Indeed, the food set out for the children's tea was of such a wholsome and attractive character that it made me feel quite hungry.

Each child has a little cupboard in which to hang up his or her hat and coat and put their goloshes, etc. On each of these is painted in bright colours either an animal, bird, fruit, vegetable or insect, and this symbol is on everything belonging to one particular child, over the hanger on which his or her towel hangs, etc. The whole place is spotlessly clean, and the doctor showed us the cupboard in which those toys that are not in use are kept, and I have never before seen such an array of pretty, clean, brightly coloured toys anywhere. The important fact to remember in connection with this is that these are not the charitable gifts of philanthropists to an institution run on charity, but everything in this enormous and marvellously efficient institution, from the building itself to the toys provided, is supplied by the Soviet State.

It is a point worth noting that in all these institutions no distinction is made between the "legitimate" and "illegitimate" children, or between the married and the unmarried mothers, so that cases of unmarried mothers deserting their babies, so common under Tsardom and in capitalist countries at the present time, are becoming rare.

It is 'our' task, as members of the working class of all capitalist countries, to see that the U.S.S.R. is allowed to pursue its high aim, impervious to the threats, intrigues and counter-revolutionary activities which now threaten it upon all sides. Day by day the plans of the capitalists to make war upon the U.S.S.R. are maturing: evidence of this fact is on every hand. It, therefore, behoves the workers to make war upon these war-makers, to prepare to fight to keep the Workers' State inviolate!

Women workers, refuse to tolerate war upon the one country in the world where women are economically free and the children are the primary care of the State! Soviet Russia is the country of the workers: prepare your forces to protect it against the attacks of British imperialism!

TURKEY TO-DAY.

KEMAL AND VEILED DANCERS.

Turkey to-day, by Grace Ellison. (Hutchinson, 18s.)

Miss Ellison writes attractively and with considerable knowledge of modern Turkey, which she has studied from the illuminating standpoint of emancipated Turkish homes. Turkey is being steadily Westernised, and all who wish to know how far the process has gone should read this book.

The harem is a thing of the past. The entire status of women in Turkey has been revolutionised by Kemal Pasha's decrees.

In one blow the Pasha has given woman not only complete freedom but has assured her position socially. She can accompany her husband anywhere in Turkey as in Europe. All professions are open to her and in time she will vote and take her seat in Parliament, though I personally have met no Turkish woman who wished it.

JOY IN THE FOX-TROT.

With the passing of the veil ancient moulds have been broken. To-day Turkish women foxtrot with all the zest of novelty. [illegible] women were too diffident to remove their veils. At a ball given by a high official Kemal Pasha himself approached a shrinking group and took off their veils with his own hands. At another ball, though sleeveless frocks had been decreed by authority.

Many women had not the courage to show themselves except with high necks, sleeves, and turbans. Others dared not separate themselves from their fur coats, and still others refused to dance except with their husbands. How interesting it was to see these women arrive their big bundle of prejudices, which before the evening was over vanished for ever.

The abolition of the fez is another symbol of the new Turkey.

With the coming of the hat and the admission of Turkish women into society the Turk is a hundred times better groomed than in the days of the fez. His face is clean-shaven. His clothes are cleaner and better cut, he always remembers the 'crease' and when he can he buys English clothes.

Everywhere Miss Ellison found a new dignity and assurance in the people she met. The remarkable man whose reforms have borne such far-reaching results is the subject of one of her most interesting chapters, in which she sums up Kemal Pasha's creed as "We will be modern and Turkish."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.